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PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. BACKGROUND

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, entrusted the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with the function of preparing the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

2. The Commission considered the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at its first session, held at Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1992. A note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1992/5), prepared in pursuance of Assembly resolution 46/152, was submitted for consideration by the Commission. This report dealt, inter alia, with substantive preparations, organizational arrangements and possible substantive topics for the Ninth Congress.

3. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council adopted its resolution 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, dealing with preparations for the Ninth Congress, in which it, inter alia, requests the Commission to finalize, at its second session, the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, the items of which should be selected in accordance with the priorities set by the Commission for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and to make its recommendations to the Council.

II. SUBSTANTIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PREPARATIONS

4. The necessary resources for the Ninth Congress will be included in the budget for the biennium 1994-1995, to be approved by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in 1993. The same budget will include resources for the related information campaign to be carried out by the Department of Public Information, as well as the resources required to ensure the participation at the Congress of the least developed countries. The Secretariat, however, has taken the first steps in the long preparatory process. Thus, in pursuance of Council resolution 1992/24, a draft discussion guide (E/CN.15/1993/L.1) and draft rules of procedure (E/CN.15/1993/L.2) are before the Commission for further action.

A. Regional preparatory meetings

5. After consultations with the regional commissions and the Secretariat, the following dates and sites of the five regional preparatory meetings were proposed by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna, and have been duly approved:

(a) Asian and the Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting at Bangkok, from 17 to 21 January 1994;

(b) African Regional Preparatory Meeting at Addis Ababa, from 14 to 18 February 1994;

(c) European Regional Preparatory Meeting at Vienna, from 28 February to 4 March 1994;

(d) Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting at Santiago, from 7 to 11 March 1994;

(e) Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting at Amman, from 20 to 24 March 1994.

6. The resources required for holding these meetings, including the funds needed to ensure the participation in them of the least developed countries, will also be provided for in the budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

7. The Secretariat intends to take the opportunity provided by the regional preparatory meetings to inform participating Member States of the new rules of procedure for the congresses, as recommended by the Commission at its second session for adoption by the Council at its substantive session in 1993.

8. It is hoped that Governments will take advantage of the regional meetings to formulate draft resolutions and recommendations to be submitted to the Ninth Congress through the Commission at its third session.

9. The dates proposed for the third session of the Commission are 25 April-6 May 1994. The Commission will thus have the opportunity to examine at that session the reports of all five regional preparatory meetings, including any draft resolutions and recommendations contained therein.

B. Ninth Congress

1. Dates

10. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/152, called on the Commission to consider suggestions regarding possible subjects for the crime prevention and criminal justice programme of work, as submitted by the congresses. Accordingly, the dates proposed are 13 to 24 February 1995 for the Ninth Congress, and 24 April to 5 May 1995 for the fourth session of the Commission. The conclusions and recommendations of the Congress could thus be examined by the Commission at an early date, and then forwarded to the regular session of the Council in 1995. Approval of these dates is also pending.

2. Appointment of a Secretary-General

11. Maintaining the practice established by the Council in its resolution 1984/45 of 25 May 1984 with respect to the Seventh Congress, and continued on the occasion of the Eighth Congress, a Secretary-General for the Ninth Congress will be appointed at the appropriate time.

3. Provisional agenda

12. In its resolution 1992/24, the Council, on recommendation of the Commission, listed four substantive topics that could be included in the provisional agenda of the Ninth Congress. These topics are:

(a) International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

(b) Action against national and transnational economic, organized and environmental crime: national experiences and international cooperation;

(c) Criminal justice systems: management and improvement of police, prosecution, courts and corrections;

(d) Crime prevention strategies, in particular as related to crimes in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims: assessment and new perspectives.

4. Format

13. The General Assembly, in the annex to its resolution 46/152, paragraph 30(d), stated that "action-oriented research workshops on topics selected by the Commission, as part of the programme of a congress, and ancillary meetings associated with the congresses should be encouraged."

14. At its first session, the Commission noted that three guiding elements should be given to the organization of research and demonstration workshops. 1/ These were:

(a) Their ability to concentrate on current trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) Their research and/or demonstration value;

(c) Their use as a forum for the effective exchange of expertise and experience.

15. On the assumption that the Ninth Congress will cover 10 working days, as has been the case for previous congresses, and taking the foregoing into account, the Secretariat submits the following arrangements for consideration by the Commission:

(a) The opening ceremony will take place in the morning, on the first day;

(b) The afternoon of that day will be devoted to a general session for the exchange of information on specific needs of countries and regions and on possible sources of technical assistance to carry out concrete projects;

(c) Starting in the morning on the second day, the work of the Congress will be handled by the plenary and two committees of the whole, all three being provided with interpretation services in the six official languages;

(d) The plenary will serve as the forum for major addresses by heads of delegations and intergovernmental and regional officials. On the last day of the Congress, the plenary will examine the recommendations and conclusions of the committees of the whole and approve the final report;

(e) Each committee of the whole will deal with two of the four substantive topics. They will, however, be reconstituted as workshops on the third and fourth days of the debate on each of the substantive topics. After the workshops, the committees could discuss the results and adopt the resulting conclusions and recommendations. The Congress could thus integrate four two-day workshops, one for each substantive topic. Should some of the workshops be of shorter duration, the extra time could be devoted to additional workshops, subject to not imposing sensory overload.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10 (E/1992/30), chap. IV, para. 94.

16. Annex I provides an overview of the proposed organizational arrangements.

5. Workshop subjects

17. In order to facilitate the work of the Commission, the Secretariat, in cooperation with the regional and interregional institutes, has prepared eight workshop projects, from which the Commission may wish to choose four, that is, one for each substantive topic.

18. These eight proposals, related to the tentative substantive topics for the Ninth Congress, which in turn are related to the priorities selected by the Commission for the crime prevention and criminal justice programme of work, are as follows:

(a) Topic I:

(i) Development, analysis and policy use of international criminal justice information;

(ii) Extradition and international cooperation: the implementation of extradition principles in national legislation;

(b) Topic 2:

(i) Environmental protection at national and international levels: potentials and limits of criminal justice;

(ii) Practical measures to combat corruption by public officials;

(c) Topic 3:

(i) Computerization of criminal justice operations;

(ii) Mass media and crime prevention;

(d) Topic 4:

(i) Urban planning and architectural design in crime prevention and control;

(ii) Violence prevention and control.

19. Summary formats of the possible workshops, setting out the objectives, scope, participants and intended results, are given in annex II.

20. It is recommended that the following four workshops be planned, subject to the concurrence of the Commission:

(a) Development, analysis and policy use of international criminal justice information;

(b) Environmental protection at national and international levels;

(c) Computerization of criminal justice information;

(d) Urban planning and architectural design in crime prevention and control.

6. Observations on the workshops

21. First, given the general reorientation of the programme, there should be more workshops than those established at the Seventh Congress (one research workshop) and the Eighth Congress (one research workshop, one demonstration workshop).

22. Secondly, the number of workshops should be determined by reference to the resources available for their organization. In principle, while the Secretariat would assume the role of general workshop coordinator, the institutes cooperating within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme would need to take the primary financial and organizational responsibility for organizing the workshops, as was the case with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) at the Seventh Congress, and with UNICRI and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, at the Eighth Congress. While the Secretariat will explore the readiness of any institute to undertake that primary responsibility wherever an interest has been expressed in doing so, there may also be an opportunity for national criminal justice research institutes to offer assistance to regional and interregional institutes that commit themselves to organizing workshops. The Commission is therefore invited to look into the question of possible financial and logistical support that Member States may wish to offer to those national institutes.

23. Thirdly, the success of a greater number of workshops with a diversified and interdisciplinary agenda relating to the topics of the congress will require experts in criminal justice and from other professions (technical cooperation specialists, urban planners, television journalists etc.) who may usefully contribute to the preparation and proceedings of the workshops. Consideration should be given to including such persons in national delegations.

24. Fourthly, it may be difficult for developing countries to provide for interdisciplinary representation because of financial constraints.

25. In addition to provisions that allow the least developed countries to send one representative to the Ninth Congress out of its budget, the Commission may wish to invite Governments of developed countries to explore through their developmental aid agencies ways and means of financing participation in the Congress of additional representatives from developing countries. In view of the planned focus of the Congress on technical cooperation projects, those donor agencies may be interested in identifying possible recipient countries before the Congress, and in covering the expenses of the additional participants.

26. Finally, while it is clear that action against national and transnational criminality (one of the possible topics of the Ninth Congress) will be of major importance at the Congress, the work priorities for the period from 1992 to 1996 set forth by the Council in section VI, paragraph 1, of its resolution 1992/22 include the theme of crime prevention in urban areas, as well as efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, thus addressing three other topics of the Congress. It therefore seems advisable that the subjects of workshops recommended by the Commission should cover each subject in the provisional agenda of the Ninth Congress.

Annex I

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Opening of the Congress	Plenary meeting Topic 1 Committee of the whole Topic 2 Committee of the whole	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Topic 1 Committee of the whole Topic 2 Committee of the whole
Plenary meeting Technical cooperation meeting	Plenary meeting Topic 1 Committee of the whole Topic 2 Committee of the whole	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Topic 1 Committee of the whole Topic 2 Committee of the whole
Day 6	**Day 7**	**Day 8**	**Day 9**	**Day 10**
Plenary meeting Topic 3 Committee of the whole Topic 4 Committee of the whole	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Topic 3 Committee of the whole Topic 4 Committee of the whole	Adoption of the report
Plenary meeting Topic 3 Committee of the whole Topic 4 Committee of the whole	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Workshop Workshop	Plenary meeting Topic 3 Committee of the whole Topic 4 Committee of the whole	Adoption of the report

Notes: There will be daily plenary meetings throughout the Congress, four topical committees of the whole which introduce and recapitulate each topic, and four days of workshops.

One technical cooperation meeting on day 1 is designed to provide assistance to countries in acquiring information about sources of funding of technical cooperation projects and in identifying multilateral and bilateral projects. In addition, every workshop topic will have a component on how to obtain the particular service or technology discussed by that workshop.

Annex II

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS FOR THE CONGRESS WORKSHOPS

A. Provisional topic 1(a): Research workshop on development, analysis and policy use of international criminal justice information

1. Objectives

1. The objectives of the workshop will be to develop reliable data sources and strategies for collecting criminal justice information and to design methods of data analysis for the application of such information in policy monitoring and evaluation.

2. Scope

2. The research workshop will consist of four parts:

(a) Presentation of international criminal justice information (United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, international victimization surveys, review of the activities of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, and a report on crime and justice in the world);

(b) Presentation of selected examples of analysis and policy use of criminal justice information;

(c) Panel discussion on the development of international and national criminal justice information for analysis and policy use;

(d) Recommendations concerning the development, analysis and policy use of criminal justice information.

3. Participants

3. Participants will include government representatives, criminal justice statisticians and researchers, representatives of the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat, and representatives of development aid agencies.

4. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

4. The workshop will have a significant potential for improving national statistical capabilities in the criminal justice area, especially those of developing countries. The demonstration of statistical databases and of the methods of their establishment and maintenance will provide good examples of data collection and management. This will enable practical assistance to be rendered by developed to developing countries.

(b) Policy impact

5. In addition to the publication of records of the proceedings, the elaboration of a set of recommendations by the workshop is envisaged, with

the emphasis on technical assistance, pilot, demonstration and training projects in developing countries and a further strengthening of United Nations activities concerned with an international criminal justice database and related matters. The participation of researchers and policy makers in the workshop may considerably enhance the practical impact of its recommendations and possible follow-up projects.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

6. The workshop will provide a mechanism for identifying the needs of countries in developing criminal justice statistical datebases and organizing training seminars for statistical staff. Training projects that may be organized for criminal justice statisticians as a follow-up to the workshop may be instrumental in carrying out its recommendations.

B. Provisional topic 1(b): Research workshop on extradition and international cooperation: the implementation of extradition principles in national legislation

1. Objectives

7. The objectives of the workshop will be to increase the participants' awareness of the role and value of extradition, to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to States wishing to extend their extradition relations, to provide information on extradition procedures and to approve a draft technical guide on extradition.

2. Scope

8. The scope of the workshop will include consideration of existing extradition arrangements of participating States, the possible ratification of existing treaties, the extension of extradition treaty relations through developing appropriate legislation, and the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police on the application of extradition laws and procedures.

3. Participants

9. Participants will include government officials from ministries of justice, foreign ministries and ministries of the interior, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and legal experts with a sound knowledge of the principles and practice of extradition law. In addition, experts from interregional organizations with a special interest in extradition will be invited to attend.

4. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

10. The workshop will provide a mechanism for extending extradition relations and promoting the Model Treaty on Extradition. a/

(b) Policy impact

11. The workshop will heighten the awareness of Member States of the value of a policy commitment to extradition and of extending extradition relations.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

12. The country presentations will give Member States the opportunity to exchange information on their needs, goals and achievements in the area. This will in turn raise awareness of legislative drafting, training and other forms of technical assistance available. North-South dialogue will be enhanced on issues affecting viable extradition practices.

13. The workshop will lay the groundwork for discussions on future forms of technical cooperation.

14. The Congress will comment on and approve a draft technical guide on extradition based on the Model Treaty on Extradition, which could be made available later to requesting States.

15. The report of the Congress will be used by the Secretariat to plan operational activities. In particular, the workshop will provide material that will be of assistance in the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and police in the application of extradition laws and procedures.

16. The record of the proceedings of the workshop will be assembled by the Secretariat as an international compilation of information on extradition, made available to requesting States and used to prepare training courses and curricula.

C. Provisional topic 2(a): Demonstration workshop on environmental protection at national and international levels: potential and limits of criminal justice

1. Objectives

17. The objectives of the workshop will be to provide information about possible legal responses to pollution incidents in different jurisdictions, focusing on the role of the criminal law, and to develop recommendations on the future development of the law in this area.

2. Scope

18. Case-studies of legal responses to serious pollution incidents in a number of different countries and legal systems will be presented by experts in the field and discussed by participants in the light of preselected questions highlighting important unresolved issues. Background information on recent comparative research will be provided by institutes. A computer software package for practical research in this area will be demonstrated. Case-studies will be selected by a working group of specialists, including specialists from participating institutes. Selections will be made according to three areas of concern; transboundary crimes; operations of facilities resulting in considerable environmental damage; and polluting practices. A mixture of geographical areas and levels of development will be sought.

3. Participants

19. Participants will include government representatives, officials of environmental agencies, representatives of other United Nations organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as institutes with an interest in the area, and a small panel of experts to present case-studies.

4. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

20. The workshop will provide a mechanism for coordinating the development of environmental criminal law in different jurisdictions. An agreed framework concerning criminal conduct in this area will assist member countries in meeting development objectives without the latter being jeopardized by pollution.

21. Results will include publication of the record of the proceedings and the information exchanged at the workshop for dissemination through technical advisory services and training packages and for distribution to interested parties;

(b) Policy impact

22. Critical policy issues requiring consideration by States reviewing their law in this area will be highlighted.

23. A set of guidelines will be produced identifying priorities for further research by institutes, academic organizations and other interested parties. A set of recommendations on policy principles will be elaborated.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

24. The workshop will provide a forum for identifying and matching the needs and resources of Member States for technical cooperation in this area.

25. A comparative summary of research undertaken by institutes will be made available to participants, together with a selected bibliography to serve as an international reference book covering the period from 1989 to 1994.

26. Strategies for dealing with international pollution incidents will be identified.

27. Legislative mechanisms and their effectiveness will be identified and discussed, creating a resource for future technical cooperation. A computer software package for practical research will be demonstrated, and follow-up training in its use made available.

D. Provisional topic 2(b): Research workshop on practical measures to combat corruption by public officials

1. Objectives

28. The objectives of the workshop will be to highlight practical measures to eliminate or reduce corrupt practices by public officials. These will include:

(a) Reviewing the relevant criminal and administrative laws presented by Member States for discussion, and outlining approaches to strengthening such legislation where necessary;

(b) Promoting increased awareness among participants of the importance of preventing corrupt practices by officials, and of the links between corruption and other serious criminal activities such as organized and transnational crime;

(c) The application and review of the manual on practical measures against corruption, which was prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A.CONF.144/8);

(d) Publication of the records of the proceedings to serve as a valuable resource for the training of judges, prosecutors, laywers and police in the effective prevention of corruption;

(e) The creation of increased opportunities for technical cooperation in this area.

2. Scope

29. The workshop will cover criminal and administrative legislative measures to counter corruption, as well as exploring and discussing its linkages with organized and transnational crime. In addition, the workshop will examine experiences relating to corruption in the context of public procurement and international aid, and seek to identify modalities for the prevention and control of such practices. Participants will be invited to bring examples of legislation used to counter corruption by public officials, to share experiences in the application of such legislation, and to assess its effectiveness. This will also include legislation for the identification, tracing and forfeiture of the property and funds obtained by corrupt practices, and economic sanctions against corporate offenders.

30. Selected practical case-studies will be discussed, with reference to the manual on practical measures against corruption.

31. Administrative mechanisms and procedures, including but not limited to codes of conduct, for the prevention of corrupt activities and for the detection, investigation and prosecution of corrupt officials will be reviewed and discussed.

32. Measures for the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police in the effective prevention of corruption will be examined.

3. Participants

33. Participants will include government officials from ministries of justice and ministries of the interior, judges, prosecutors, lawyers with an interest in the prevention of corrupt practices and expertise in the area, as well as representatives of the private sector, particularly of corporations with operations in many countries. In addition, experts from international organizations with a special interest in the area will be invited to participate.

4. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

34. The workshop will provide a mechanism for Member States to increase their knowledge of measures to prevent corruption.

35. Bilateral investigative and judicial assistance treaties will be facilitated by a mutual appreciation of the importance of this area by members of the international community. For example, a coordinated approach to legislation in

different jurisdictions could be of assistance in the freezing and seizure of assets obtained by corrupt means in one country and banked in another.

(b) Policy impact

36. The workshop will help to heighten awareness among States of the importance of a policy commitment to adopt measures to prevent corruption.

37. The discussion of the linkage between corruption of public officials and organized and transnational crime will assist States in developing integrated crime prevention legislation and devising other measures to prevent and control the problem.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

38. The country presentations will give Member States the opportunity to exchange information on their needs, goals and achievements in this area. This will in turn raise awareness of legislative drafting, training and other forms of technical assistance available. North-South dialogue will be enhanced on related issues.

39. The workshop would lay the groundwork for discussions on future forms of technical cooperation.

40. The use of the manual on practical measures against corruption and the draft international code of conduct for public officials will be promoted. Feedback on their application by Member States will be of value in reviewing their effectiveness and revising them if required.

41. The report of the Congress will be available to the Secretariat to plan operational activities. In particular the workshop will provide material that will be of assistance in training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police in corruption prevention, investigation and prosecution laws and techniques.

42. The records of the proceedings will be assembled by the Secretariat as an international compilation of information on practical measures against corruption.

E. Provisional topic 3(a): Demonstration workshop on computerization of criminal justice information

1. Objectives

43. The objectives of the workshop will be:

(a) To offer a programme that shows how to improve criminal justice management through the transfer of information technology and innovation in the context of multilateral and bilateral technical aid programmes;

(b) To bring together experts on computerization, policy makers and administrators of criminal justice to exchange information about technologies available for application;

(c) To demonstrate the value of information technology as a vital tool to assist in achieving an effective and efficient criminal justice system;

(d) To show how current and emerging information technologies can be acquired, implemented and managed in the criminal justice environment and in the context of particular criminal justice applications;

(e) To consider legal developments involved in the prevention and prosecution of computer crimes.

2. Scope

44. The workshop will cover:

(a) Major criminal justice applications of information technology, both currently in use and emerging;

(b) The most cost-effective use of the tools of information technology;

(c) Management technology and the management needs of criminal justice agencies;

(d) Computer programs for investigation of computer crimes and new legal developments in prevention and prosecution of computer crime on the basis of a manual to be published by the United Nations by the end of 1993;

(e) Strategies for policy orientation and training seminars for decision makers, government officials and trainers to facilitate the introduction, use and further development of information systems;

(f) Projects for bilateral and multilateral assistance in design and implementation of computerization projects.

45. An exhibit workshop demonstrating hardware and software applications in criminal justice will be included. The exhibit workshop will run concurrently with the seminar, with additional hours scheduled as appropriate. There will be exhibits of national delegations and leading information technology companies, as well as special demonstrations, including the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network and the United Nations electronic multilingual thesaurus.

46. There will be from two to four keynote papers, as well as presentations by invited experts, national delegations and representatives of technical aid agencies of donor countries, and leading information technology companies.

3. Participants

47. Participants in the workshop will include government representatives, technical assistance experts and companies in the private sector.

4. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

48. There is considerable interest worldwide in sharing experience in the computerization of criminal justice information. Demonstrations, discussions and new proposals in this area attract the attention of criminal justice professionals. The availability of cost-effective information technologies is also

a factor influencing trends in criminal justice computerization. The potential to promote various projects will therefore be significant.

49. The promotion of compatible computer systems will facilitate the exchange of information, which might otherwise be difficult. The international community and Member States will benefit from the availability of better-quality and more readily accessible criminal justice information.

(b) Policy impact

50. The workshop will help to define policy options with respect to steps that might be taken to further the technical cooperation programme on computerization of criminal justice information.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

51. The workshop will be helpful in promoting projects involving computerization of criminal justice information as a basis for bilateral and multilateral technical assistance. It will also open avenues for training and exchanging criminal justice staff involved in computerization, including the training of staff from developing countries. Availability of cost-effective information technologies combined with a possibility of computerizing local offices will make their application possible for developing countries.

F. Provisional topic 3(b): Demonstration workshop on mass media and crime prevention

1. Objective

52. The objectives of the workshop will be to encourage the concrete exchange of views and experience and the elaboration of draft policy recommendations on the role of the mass media in crime prevention, in the context of the divergent needs of developing and developed countries.

2. Scope

53. The workshop will include a review of video programmes on crime prevention. After each showing there will be a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of a particular video presentation, followed by a discussion between representatives of the news media and criminal justice officials from the country of origin of the programme (lasting from 60 to 90 minutes). It will inform the audience both of the intentions of the participants in developing the video programme and of the reception it had within the criminal justice constituency and the population at large.

3. Type of demonstration

54. Following an invitation to submit video programmes on crime prevention for demonstration and review, a panel composed of criminal justice experts and news media officials will select the 10 best video programmes as recipients of the United Nations award for the best video presentation on crime prevention. The video programmes will be shown to the Congress participants.

4. Participants

55. Participants in the workshop will include government representatives, criminal justice officials, officials from the mass media and psychologists.

5. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

56. The workshop and its results will have a multiplier effect, not only because of the international awards to be granted for the best video programmes, but also because of the attraction it will have to participating mass media. This will improve the coverage of crime issues discussed at the Congress, especially in a television format most effective for dissemination of information.

(b) Policy impact

57. The workshop will also have a considerable policy impact stemming from the appropriate selection of its participants and from the possible elaboration of United Nations policy recommendations on the role of the mass media in crime prevention.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

58. In this context, a number of projects linking mass media professionals and criminal justice professionals may be developed by the Secretariat and cooperating institutes and at the national level, with a view to promoting better understanding of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice objectives through mass media campaigns (including scholarships, training etc.). As there exists a considerable gap between the experience and expertise of developing and developed countries, the above-mentioned projects may help to enhance North-South cooperation.

G. Provisional topic 4(a): Demonstration workshop on urban planning and architectural design in crime prevention and control

1. Objectives

59. The objective of the workshop will be to facilitate development of technical cooperation projects involving improved crime control and treatment of offenders as a component of comprehensive national settlement policies. Member States will be requested to identify housing and other development projects and correctional institutions. They will be invited to demonstrate and discuss the plans at the workshops so as to facilitate offers of technical assistance to interested countries.

2. Scope

60. The scope of the workshop will include the following areas dealt with by two panels: crime prevention through urban planning (panel 1); and architecture of prisons: humanization of offender's detention (panel 2).

61. Panel 1 will address the following areas:

(a) Redesign of guides for public housing; model ordinances and building codes for materials, lighting, stairwell design, housing density etc.; and mixed land-use and zoning laws;

(b) Strategic planning procedures; demonstrations and explanations of computer-aided design and geographical information systems; and forecasting techniques;

(c) Design of guides for pedestrian walkways and underpasses, transit stations and fare booths; multi-agency cooperation (police, transit authority, engineering) for safe and secure transit operations;

(d) Use of physical devices in crime prevention (closed circuit television, lighting, alarms, fences, locks etc.); crime prevention through environmental design.

62. Panel 2 will address the following areas:

(a) Basic construction standards of prison facilities; requisite facility needs; basic cell needs; crowding rates; minimal service requirements;

(b) Ways and means of modernization of old prison facilities; retrofitting techniques and guides for modernization standards; cost-benefit analyses of modernization as opposed to new construction;

(c) Special needs of developing countries in the context of alternatives to imprisonment; alternative sentencing options; halfway houses; electronic monitoring.

63. The type of demonstration will be guided by the projects submitted. They will contain a narrative and technical description, including the rationale of the national project under review and their possible value for North-South cooperation. A committee, composed of appointed criminal justice experts, urban planners, architects and development aid specialists, will review the preliminary submissions and recommend selection of a reasonable number (less than 10) of housing or other urban development projects, and a number of prison projects for the demonstration workshop. These projects will be selected with the emphasis on geographical representation and a balance between different types of urban and criminal justice environments. The technical description will be displayed publicly at the site of the workshop.

4. Participants

64. Participants in the workshop will be criminal justice experts, urban planners, architects and development aid specialists.

5. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

65. The workshop will be a forum for demonstrating, discussing and improving urban and architectural projects conducive to more effective and humane crime prevention and control. Depending on other results of the Congress workshop, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme may develop a model interdisciplinary course syllabus for interregional, regional and subregional interdisciplinary training schemes on crime control and treatment of offenders as a part of broader settlement policies. This would help to systematize and integrate expertise available in various disciplines and make it available worldwide.

(b) Policy impact

66. The proceedings of the workshop followed up by possible recommendations will form two United Nations technical guides on the subject of urban planning

and crime prevention and humanization of detention of offenders, to be issued after the Ninth Congress. In conjunction with the training schemes considered above, they may become influential instruments in implementing human settlement policies developed by the United Nations and contribute to improvements in urban conditions in requesting countries.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

67. The attendance of donor and recipient countries may lead to undertaking human settlement projects which include crime prevention components. In view of the rate of development in the southern hemisphere, such projects will assist with their urbanization and industrialization in such a way as to reduce criminogenic factors. As far as the prison systems of those countries are concerned, such projects may be helpful in improving the treatment of offenders.

H. Provisional topic 4(b): Demonstration workshop on violence prevention and control

1. Objectives

68. The objectives of the workshop will be to consider different forms of violence within societies undermining peace, security and the development process, and to identify national and international strategies and techniques for dealing with them.

2. Scope

69. The workshop will survey the range of phenomena designated as "violence", and their psychosocial dynamics, correlates and contexts, in order to allow for an in-depth analysis of selected types of violence for which specific counterstrategies could be devised. The workshop will cover a range of issues relating to interpersonal violence, such as violent "street crime" (including stranger-to-stranger violence), gang violence, ethnic strife and civil disturbances, terrorist activities, drug-related violence, violence against migrants, prison violence and domestic violence. Policy guidelines and practical techniques for curtailing and counteracting representative forms of violence will be proposed, including different promising options for certain kinds of situations.

3. Participants

70. Participants in the workshop will include government representatives, crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners, behavioural experts, conflict resolution specialists, researchers, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant United Nations organizations and institutes.

4. Results

(a) Multiplier effect

71. The results of the discussion of techniques for the resolution of conflicts, including both crisis intervention and long-term approaches, will be used in future training courses, conducted in cooperation with the institutes

for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and other organizations. By furthering knowledge and expertise in this field, cadres of qualified personnel can be developed and decision makers alerted to the potential for employing them in applying policies to reduce violence at various levels. The use of mediators as an alternative or adjunct to formal criminal justice is institutionalized in some places; elswhere alternative dispute resolution centres are multiplying. The positive (and negative) experience with such approaches could be codified to complement the findings of the workshop and of follow-up studies, and be widely disseminated. Much more remains to be done to promote less violent societies, and the workshop could be one such effort. It will also counteract the repressive connotation of "crime prevention and control" and facilitate multidisciplinary strategies for its implementation.

(b) Policy impact

72. The workshop should help participants to understand the causes of violence and the preventive measures that may be taken. Areas for further policy-oriented research should be identified for interested institutes and academic organizations. The methods and techniques for dealing with different kinds of violence could be outlined and systematized, with concrete examples. Attention will be focused on the use of mediation and conciliation techniques in the criminal justice and correctional process (for example prison violence) and other means of defusing violence (for example new law enforcement techniques for crowd control). The techniques include new approaches to risk assessment for violent offenders, management of terrorist incidents, and approaches to dealing with domestic violence. Implications for crime prevention, educational, public health, social and media policies will also be considered, as will the provision of safeguards against victimization through violence and assistance to victims of violent crime.

(c) Technical cooperation value of the workshop

73. A project proposal could be developed to seek foundation support or to provide other follow-up at both the field and academic levels. Collaborative initiatives could be taken to test certain hypotheses in a cross-cultural context, and to apply techniques for the prevention and control of violence in new settings, where pilot schemes could be initiated as part of broader assistance projects, in such areas as ethnic strife and United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Note

a/ General Assembly resolution 45/116, annex, of 14 December 1990.

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Second session
Vienna, 13-23 April 1993
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 10

Subheading C, first line: for Demonstration read Research

Paragraph 18: for the existing text substitute

18. Case-studies of legal responses to serious pollution incidents in a number of different countries and legal systems will be presented by experts in the field and discussed by participants. Background information on recent comparative research will be provided by institutes. Models for research ("research software") will be presented and made available to participants. The case-studies will be selected by a working group of specialists, including specialists from participating institutes, according to three categories: (a) transboundary crimes; (b) normal operations of large-scale enterprises resulting in considerable environmental damage; (c) everyday activities of small-scale enterprises, businesses or individuals resulting in pollution. A mixture of geographical areas and levels of development will be sought.

Page 11, paragraph 27

The second sentence should read Material (practical research tools, teaching material etc.) will be provided for inclusion in technical advisory services and training packages.

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes

Progress report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report of the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice the progress achieved in respect of the activities carried out, during 1992, by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes and the associated institutes that comprise the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session, recognized that effective international action in crime prevention and criminal justice required improved coordination of all related activities carried out by United Nations entities whose mandates are relevant to crime prevention and criminal justice, and that such improved coordination can only be effected through their continuous and close cooperation.

2. In section IV, paragrah 4, of that resolution, the Council recognized the Commission as the "principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice", and requested it "to coordinate, as appropriate, relevant activities in this field". In section IV, paragraph 3(e), the Council recommended that one of the activities to be undertaken by the Secretary-General was "the coordination and integration of the activities of the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice".

3. In section IV, paragraph 2, the Council further noted that the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) reports to the Council through the Commission, and invited all other institutes listed in paragraph 35 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991* to submit, at future sessions, statements outlining their programmes of work and the implementation thereof, to assist the Commission in facilitating the coordination of their activities.

4. Accordingly, the present report of the Secretary-General provides the Commission with an overview of the progress achieved in respect of the work and activities carried out, during 1992, by UNICRI, the affiliated regional institutes and the associate institutes** that comprise the "United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network".*** It has been prepared on the basis of information provided by the respective institutes and centres.

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*The institutes referred are as follows: the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations; the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre; the Australian Institute of Criminology; and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy.

**Those referred to above together with the International Institute of Higher Studies in the Criminal Sciences.

***This nomenclature is based on a recommendation adopted by the Seventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Dharan, Saudi Arabia, on 7 and 8 January 1992 (E/CN.15/1992/CRP.5).

5. The report covers, for the first time, the work of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, which has recently joined the network as an associate institute. The work of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, serviced by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, an organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, is also brought to the attention of the Commission.

6. The earlier report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes (E/CN.15/1992/3), considered by the Commission at its first session, provides useful background material, together with the report of the Eighth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, which is dealt with in chapter III of the present report.

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND AFFILIATED REGIONAL INSTITUTES

A. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

1. Research programme

7. UNICRI continued work on a project on environmental crime, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development, in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations. Consultations were held with the Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and Criminal Law at Freiburg, Germany, and a final report is being prepared by UNICRI and AIC.

8. Within the context of the follow-up to the international seminar, "Cocaine today: its effects on the individual and society", a project proposal on cocaine markets and law enforcement has been prepared for a study on the interaction between law enforcers and cocaine traffickers at the national and local levels in five countries (Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Local researchers have been designated in each country, and four pilot reports were completed and discussed at a meeting of the local teams held at Rome on 14 and 15 December 1992.

9. Two projects were initiated with the Research Institute of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation on latent crime in Russia and urban crime. For the first project, activities have included the collection of victimization data. A draft report has been prepared and approved by the authorities of the Russian Federation.

10. For the project on urban crime, a research team from the Russian Federation has prepared material for the first stage of the work, including information on crime rates, juvenile delinquency and violent crime, and the opinions of Moscow residents on the danger of crime in the city. This data, together with the International Bibliography on Urban Crime Prevention, prepared by the Institute, was presented to a meeting held at Rome in June and July 1992).

11. A project proposal was prepared on the subject of police training in the prevention and control of drug abuse and related phenomena, a comparative study in 10 countries. The countries involved are Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Netherlands Japan, Nigeria, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and

United States of America. Experts in each country will prepare national reports.

12. UNICRI, in cooperation with the United Nations, continued work aimed at the preparation of a global report on crime and justice, in accordance with the proposals made at the Planning Meeting on the Development of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Programme, held at Rome from 3 to 6 June 1991 (E/CN.15/1992/CRP.2). Activities included an expert group meeting, held in June 1992, which reviewed the design of the questionnaire for the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1986-1990) and proposals for data analysis and dissemination, with a view strengthening the clearing-house functions of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme. The global report will be made available as a publication.

13. The 1992 International Victimization Survey has been carried out in more than 30 countries, with the financial assistance and support of the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Netherlands. With the financial assistance of the Ministry of the Interior of Italy, UNICRI, in connection with the victimization survey, organized the international conference, "Understanding crime: experiences of crime and crime control", held at Rome from 18 to 20 November 1992.

14. A survey, resulting from the 1991 project, "Promoting victimization surveys in developing countries", was implemented in Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. Other developing countries, including Argentina, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, have now become involved in this project. Pilot projects were carried out in South Africa and Tunisia. The questionnaire was translated into local languages, a sample of about 1,000 respondents per country have been selected, and local staff have been trained in data collection and processing. The final reports of the national surveys, expected by the end of 1992, will be presented at a forthcoming conference and published thereafter.

15. National reports were received from Canada, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, Thailand and United Kingdom for the project on pathways of management of mentally ill offenders in the criminal justice system. Papers summarizing national reports are being prepared for publication. Financial assistance for this project is being sought to cover its next stage, which includes empirical research to be carried out in forensic psychiatric institutions.

16. Negotiations between the Research and Planning Unit of the Home Office of the Government of the United Kingdom and UNICRI resulted in an agreement to cofinance a survey on probation systems and services, to be conducted in 1993.

17. Within the context of the follow-up to the international seminar, "Cocaine today: its effects on the individual and society", a comparative study for the standardization of the indicators and the methodologies of toxicological analysis in the field of cocaine abuse is being undertaken in collaboration with the scientific support laboratory of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). It has been divided into the following two parallel subprojects: evaluation and standardization of analytical methods for comparative analysis of illicit cocaine samples; and epidemiological survey on cocaine abuse based on the analysis of metabolites found in hair.

2. Training

18. The agreement with the Government of Italy to carry out the project, "Training of trainers in drug abuse prevention activities for police officers", was finalized and its preparatory phase initiated in March 1992. Five two-week courses were held by the end of the year.

19. The Institute concluded its pilot project, "School prevention security: an educational project on drug abuse prevention among pre-teenagers", involving the training of 25 police officers and prevention courses in five pilot schools attended by approximately 700 students. A final report was presented to the sponsor of the project, the Ministry of the Interior of Italy, in June 1992.

20. In May 1992 a working paper was prepared by UNICRI on possible Training programmes for social workers in Morocco. Funding possibilities are being explored.

21. Funding for the training project, "Training of judicial personnel in Chad: proficiency courses for experienced judges and accelerated courses for clerks of justice", is being sought.

3. Technical cooperation

22. UNICRI has drawn up a pilot project on drug abuse prevention in Hungarian schools, to be funded by the Directorate for Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy. Experts from Hungary, selected by the Ministry of Education, were engaged to collect the data necessary for the pre-feasibility study. Two experts met with UNICRI staff and decided on the selection and adaptation of materials and structured a detailed agenda for the training of the expert team.

23. Work was initiated for a project on the role of women in drug abuse prevention education in Mediterranean countries. Following preliminary contacts and consultations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a project document has been drawn up, and a preparatory two-day working-group meeting will be organized, involving experts from various Mediterranean countries.

24. An agreement has been made with the office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at Yangon, Myanmar, to develop a project on reformation of the juvenile justice system in Myanmar, in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1/ and other United Nations juvenile justice instruments, and in relation to children in especially difficult circumstances. A fund-raising campaign was undertaken by UNICRI from November 1991 to February 1992. Meetings were held between UNICRI and government authorities at Yangon in July 1992. Discussions were also held with the Centre for the Protection of Childrens' Rights at Bangkok. The project document has been finalized and implementation should begin at Yangon in early 1993.

25. The possibility of securing the funds necessary for the completion of the project, "Social rehabilitation and economic development at El Katta Prison Farm in Egypt", were still being explored.

4. Documentation, information and dissemination services

26. During the period under review, UNICRI published two books: Development and Crime: an exploratory Study in Yugoslavia; and Del Revés al Derecho: la

Condición Juridica de la Infancia en América Latina (a joint publication of UNICRI, UNICEF and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders).

27. The publication Alternative Policing Styles was completed. It consists of three parts: conceptual and analytical issues; examples of alternative styles; and cross-cultural perspectives.

28. A volume entitled Criminology in Africa, the second in the series Criminology in Developing Countries, will be available early in 1993.

29. A publication entitled European Issues on Drug Abuse, containing a collection of instruments and texts adopted by the European Communities on drug abuse and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), prepared in English, French and Italian by the Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre, was distributed by UNICRI at the VIII International Conference on AIDS, held at Amsterdam from 19 to 24 July 1992.

30. In response to requests from various countries, bibliographical reference lists have been prepared for dissemination. UNICRI now subscribes to the DIALOG network in the United States. On-line research is thus possible through the various data banks made available by that network.

5. Resources

31. The administration and scientific activities of UNICRI are financed from the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund to which voluntary contributions, earmarked for UNICRI, are made by Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as academic institutions. Contributions in kind, staff secondments, direct participation in projects and the provision and maintenance of equipment and office premises by the host Government have contributed to the development of the Institute and to the implementation of its programmes. Since its creation in 1968, the Fund has received contributions from about 50 countries. However, the resources at the disposal of UNICRI are deemed inadequate to meet the ever-increasing expectations and demands for services which are received from the international community. UNICRI is anxious to attract new donors and examine new forms of contributions compatible with its status as a United Nations body.

32. The projected budget of UNICRI for 1993 is approximately 4.5 million United States dollars (US$), in addition to contributions in kind.

6. Board of Trustees

33. The attention of the Commission is drawn to a matter concerning the composition of the Board of Trustees of UNICRI, requiring action on the part of the Commission and the Council. The terms of two original members, Moustafa El-Augi (Lebanon) and José A. Alves da Cruz Rios (Brazil), who were appointed on 27 November 1990 for a three-year period, expire on 26 November 1993. Their reappointment for a term of five years is recommended. Background information on the proposed candidates is contained in the annex to the present report. Further details can be made available to the Commission by UNICRI. Relevant to the action of the Commission is article IV, entitled "Board of Trustees", of the statute of UNICRI, contained in the annex to Council resolution 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, which reads as follows:

"1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") under the overall guidance of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

"2. The Board shall be composed of the following:

"(a) Seven members selected by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control upon nomination by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, with due regard to the fact that the Institute and its work are funded from voluntary contributions and to the principle of equitable geographic distribution. The members shall be chosen from among eminent persons who possess the necessary qualifications and expertise. They shall serve in their individual capacity for a term of five years from the date of the first Board meeting in which they are invited to participate. They shall be eligible for reappointment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the endorsement of the Economic and Social Council for not more than one additional term."

34. The Legal Office has advised that the Commission has suceeded to the functions and powers of the former Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in this and in other matters.

B. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

1. Background

35. The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) was established at Fuchu in 1962, pursuant to an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan, to promote regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through training and research, and to contribute to sound social development in the Asian and Pacific region. The programme and the topics of its training courses and seminars are closely related to the contemporary problems of criminal justice administration in the region, especially to the problems generated by rapid socio-economic change.

2. Comparative research and policy development

36. Reflecting its emphasis on operational training, a priority identified by the Commmission, the research activities of the Institute were designed to meet practical needs, including those for training material for criminal justice personnel. The Institute continued to hold workshops on various topics with a view toward policy development and guidance for the benefit of the criminal justice systems of States of the region.

3. Training and technical cooperation

37. Training continued to be the principle area and priority of the work programme of the Institute. The training provided by the Institute in the implementation of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines and international instruments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice has helped States to translate United Nations principles into policy, law and practice. Drug trafficking and abuse, organized crime, corruption, prison overcrowding and juvenile delinquency constitute major problem areas within the region, to which priority attention continued to be devoted.

38. The theme of the ninetieth international seminar, held at the Institute from 27 January to 29 February 1992, was the quest for solutions of the pressing problems of contemporary criminal justice administrations. The seminar, attended by 29 participants from 23 countries, was designed to address problems which hamper the efficient administration of criminal justice systems, including delays in judicial proceedings and prison overcrowding. It also examined related issues, including ways by which to increase public confidence in law enforcement, encourage cooperation between the general public and law enforcement personnel, and examine procedures of public prosecution, the use of non-custodial measures, and appropriate means to ensure fair and expeditious criminal trials.

39. The Institute conducted the ninety-first international training course from 13 April to 3 July 1992, the theme of which was the further use and effectual development of non-custodial measures for offenders. The course aimed at providing participants with an opportunity to study and discuss various contemporary problems concerning non-custodial measures, ranging from pretrial to post-sentencing dispositions, and including the nature, extent and manner of selection of non-custodial options, their application and administration. The course was attended by 26 participants from 17 countries.

40. The theme of the ninety-second international training course, held from 7 September to 27 November 1992, was the quest for effective methods of organized crime control. Topics discussed included: the current situation, characteristics of organized crime and legislation to control it in the 16 participating countries; the development of more effective methods in controlling organized crime in criminal justice administration; the improvement of conditions and integrated strategy for eradication of organized crime; and international cooperation in controlling organized crime. The report of the training course will be published in the Resource Material Series of the Institute. The course was attended by 29 participants from 16 countries.

41. A joint seminar on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, convened by the Institute in collaboration with the Government of Indonesia from 20 to 24 January 1992, was attended by 100 participants.

4. Information and documentation services

42. The Institute continued to collect data and other resource material on crime trends, crime prevention strategies and the treatment of offenders from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, making use of it in training courses and seminars. The Information and Library Service of the Institute provided, upon request, material and information to United Nations agencies, governmental organizations, research institutes and researchers.

5. Publication and dissemination services

43. Reports on training courses and seminars continued to be published regularly by the Institute. Since 1971, the Institute has issued its Resource Material Series, which contains contributions by visiting experts and participants in training courses and by Institute staff members. The fortieth and forty-first editions of the Resource Material Series were published during the reporting period, as well as issues 78 and 79 of the Newsletter of the Institute, which appears three times a year. The Institute published its first workshop report on computerization of criminal justice information systems,

which offers a regional perspective to other recent United Nations publications in this area.

6. Conferences

44. In March 1992 the Institute celebrated both its thirtieth anniversary and the tenth anniversary of the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The latter was combined with a meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of the Institute and a symposium on conditions for prosperity without crime, sponsored by the Foundation. Approximately 400 persons attended the anniversary celebrations, including 26 experts from abroad.

7. Resources

45. The full financial and administrative responsibilities for running the Institute have been assumed by the Government of Japan since its foundation. The nine members of the faculty, including the Director and Deputy Director, as well as the 21 members of the administrative, clerical and technical staff, are appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan. Visiting experts from abroad are invited by the Ministry of Justice to each training course or seminar. The Institute has also received valuable assistance from various experts in conducting its training programmes.

46. The budget of the Institute is provided through the Ministry of Justice and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1992, approximately US$ 325,000 were allocated to the Institute for training. The Asia Crime Prevention Foundation has also supported the activities of the Institute through direct financial contributions and through the provision of personnel. All the international training and seminar programmes of the Institute have been carried out under the financial auspices of the Ministry of Justice and JICA. However, there have been difficulties in responding to the growing demand for training opportunities in the region, owing to financial constraints and limited facilities and services.

C. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

1. Background

47. The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) was established at San José under the terms of an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Costa Rica in 1975. The Institute aims at strengthening justice institutions through human resources development and the upgrading of their technical and administrative capabilities, and at fostering reforms. Its work programme is geared toward formulating, implementing and providing technical assistance in respect of plans, policies, programmes, projects and other activities of justice systems in the region. The Institute encourages the application of United Nations norms, guidelines and standards, and of the policy directives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

48. The Institute encourages interinstitutional cooperation, coordination of efforts and harmonization of approaches at the regional and interregional levels in order to improve criminal justice administration, the observance of human rights, and the promotion of fair and expeditious judicial proceedings.

49. In response to a growing demand for assistance from all countries of the region, the Institute has extended its geographical coverage and reformulated its programmes to achieve consolidated regionalization of its work, strengthened its technical, organizational and functional capabilities and its network of consultants, enhanced the participation of Governments in its operations, diversified the financial sources of support for its programmes, and served as a channel for technical assistance requests in the region.

50. The Institute created a Technical Board responsible for projects and programmes, and a Regional and International Scientific Board to provide advice and assistance to the Office of the Director on specialized criminal justice matters.

51. In order to regionalize its operations more effectively, the Institute prepared an addendum to the founding agreement, which has been accepted by the Government of Costa Rica and submitted to the United Nations. By virtue of this addendum, the Institute would become a multilateral organization based on an agreement open to signature by the Governments of the region.

2. Programmes, projects and research activities

52. The Institute has implemented programmes and projects concerning constitutional, substantive and procedural legal reform; crime prevention strategies; drug abuse control; violence; prosecution and public defence; correctional and police sectors; women and criminal justice; juvenile delinquency; ethnic groups and human rights; freedom of the press; juridical information and documentation; judicial performance; statistical data; administrative planning for judicial systems; judicial training; and public education on legal matters.

53. Research projects carried out include the following: women and criminal justice (second phase); international survey on victimization: report on Costa Rica, in cooperation with UNICRI; criminal justice and freedom of the press in Central America and Panama; human rights: children and adolescents deprived of their liberty in Central America and Panama; correctional systems and alternatives to imprisonment in Latin America and the Caribbean (results published); risk and inhibitory factors in drug abuse among Costa Rican youngsters and adolescents (results published); the juridical situation of infancy in Latin America: bases for a legislative reform (results published in collaboration with UNICEF and UNICRI); "Women's rights are human rights"; and effective countermeasures against drug offences and advancement of criminal justice administration.

54. A number of community projects have been carried out including: public education on legal matters in Costa Rica; community programme against the illicit use of drugs in Costa Rica, conducted with the financial support of national institutions and UNDCP; and "16 days of activism for the human rights of women", conducted with financial support from DANIDA, the Danish cooperation agency.

3. Technical cooperation and assistance

55. Measures have been taken to permit more direct contacts and coordination of national activities in several countries through the establishment of Institute Offices in Boliva, Ecuador, Peru and Mexico. Funds were obtained for this purpose, including premises, administrative personnel and office equipment.

56. Technical assistance and cooperation activities undertaken by the Institute have concentrated on the introduction of legal reforms, including, for instance: the organization and operation of the constitutional court of Guatemala; the elaboration of draft criminal procedural codes in Guatemala and Ecuador; the preparation of administrative regulations for the law on judicial careers and reform of the law on the organization and powers of the courts in Honduras; a study on the rights of the accused in the criminal process in Costa Rica; revision of the criminal code of Panama; changes to the substantive law of the judicial branch and a draft bill on judicial careers in the Dominican Republic; a draft bill on prosecution in Bolivia and Ecuador; and a study on the situation of the prosecutorial and the public defence institutions in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama.

57. Additional technical assistance projects undertaken include: public defence and democratization of criminal justice in Bolivia; reforms to the system of sanctions in the penal code of Costa Rica and drafting of an execution of criminal penalities law; programme for the administration of justice in Costa Rica; permanent training of technical staff of the Ministry of Justice of Costa Rica on the issue of violence; strengthening of agrarian courts in Costa Rica; strengthening of judicial training at the level of the court of appeal and courts of first instance in the Dominican Republic; extension of the Judicial Statistics Information System in the Dominican Republic; reforms to the civil procedural code of Ecuador; reforms to the penal code and execution of sanctions code of Ecuador; revision of the substantive law of the public prosecutor's office and judicial police in Ecuador; study of the informal judicial system in Ecuador; reducing the prison population in Ecuador; strengthening of judicial training on criminal law in Ecuador; native communities facing the criminal justice system: the case of Guatemala; administrative modernization of supreme courts of justice: implementation of a planning model in Honduras (second phase); strengthening of the Judicial School of Honduras; administration of justice in Nicaragua; national register of detainees for Peru; strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice in Central America and Panama; assessment study of the physical infrastructure, equipment and training of justices of the peace in Central America and Panama; strenghthening national justice commissions in Central America; regulation of women's work in Latin America; and strengthening of judicial libraries in Latin America.

58. Other forms of technical assistance provided by the Institute have included: the donation of specialized bibliographical collections on juridical matters to judiciaries and universities and training of librarians in 12 countries of the region; studies to identify the need for judicial training in Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras; preparation of a plan for of a study and judicial training centre, and for the development of courses for criminal judges in El Salvador; preparation of a set of instructions for agents of the criminal justice system in Guatemala; and introduction of a permanent judicial training programme and a planning model for the judicial branch of Honduras.

4. Publication and dissemination services

59. During the reporting period, the Institute issued the following material: Cuando el Género sueña, Cambios trae, published by the Women and Criminal Law Project; Sistemas Penitenciarios y Alternativas a la Prisión en América Latina y el Cáribe (Correctional systems and alternatives to imprisonment in Latin America and the Caribbean); Manual for the Development of Databases in Judicial Libraries, an Application with MicroIsis; Manual on the Organization of

Specialized Information Services (draft version); Planning System for the Judicial Branches: Model and Guide; Anthology of Techniques for the Resolution of Criminal Cases (also published as a manual on the subject); Risk and Inhibitory Factors in Drug Abuse among Costa Rican Youngsters and Adolescents; Constitutional Justice: the Promise of Democracy; The Criminal Process: between Normative Protection and Inquisitorial Application, which includes the document "Bases for penal procedural reform in Central American countries"; The Criminal Justice System: its Lights and Shadows; Criminal Justice and Freedom of the Press (volume I published, volumes II and III still in press at the time of writing); and Upside down to Right. The Juridical Situation of Childhood in Latin America: Bases for a Legislative Reform, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNICRI.

5. Conferences and seminars

60. The Institute continued to carry out its programme of regional conferences, many of which have been at the level of chief justices and of the supreme court and ministers, in order to encourage the analysis, discussion and exchange of experiences relative to the improvement of justice administration.

61. An interim Board of Directors* met for the first time at San José, from 25 to 27 June 1992, to provide advice on the conduct of business of the Institute. The second meeting (held November 1992), was convened to consider the appointment of a new Director and the work plan for the period 1993-1997. The work plan, approved by the Board of Directors, was designed and elaborated taking into account the themes identified by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session.

62. Specific meetings included a seminar on conciliation and alternative methods for the solution of conflicts in Ecuador; and a workshop on juridical bibliographical information and judicial statistics in Panama.

6. Cooperation agreements

63. During 1992, the Institute signed cooperation agreements with the following entities: Constitutional Studies Centre for Mexico and Central America (3 February 1992); Office of the Attorney General of Uruguay (11 February 1992); Latin American Association for Human Rights (3 April 1992); Supreme Court of Justice of Nicaragua (4 April 1992); and Supreme Court of Justice of Ecuador (25 May 1992).

7. Resources

64. One of the most important issues faced during the reporting period was that of the improvement of the financial situation of the Institute and diversification of its funding sources. After a three-year negotiation process, an agreement has been reached with the Government of Costa Rica to establish a capital fund of US$ 600,000. The interest derived from this fund will serve to support a basic operational structure and staff, allowing for a certain

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*The interim Board of Directors is comprised of nine members, including a representative of the United Nations and of the Government of Costa Rica, three members from the different Latin American subregions, a representative from North America, an expert in finance and an expert in international law.

financial autonomy. Project funding was diversified through grants received from the European Economic Community, the International Labour Organisation and the following cooperation agencies: DANIDA (Denmark); ASDI Sweden); and NORAD (Norway).

D. Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

1. Background

65. The Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, was established in 1981 and became operational in 1982 at Helsinki. It promotes the exchange of information and expertise on crime prevention and control among States of the European region. Its functions, as outlined in the 1981 agreement between Finland and the United Nations, are inter alia, the development of an information clearing-house, the commissioning of the services of experts, the organization of meetings and seminars, the carrying-out and support of research, and the organization of training activities.

2. Comparative research and policy development

66. The Institute has carried out a number of surveys in Europe on issues of importance for policy development and practical decision-making in the region and those of direct relevance to the work of the United Nations in this field. The subjects of those surveys have included prosecutorial principles, alternatives to imprisonment, crime prevention measures, juvenile delinquency, victim policy and prison health care. The Institute is currently engaged in research on the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, on the scope of organized crime, and on the problems faced by foreigners in prison.

3. Training and technical cooperation

67. The Institute seeks to identify experts who can provide the appropriate technical assistance and to finance their services. This approach has been used, for example, in providing advice on computerization of the administration of criminal justice, and on law enforcement operations. The Institute also seeks to identify potential sponsors to assist in the funding of such services.

68. A project was recently launched to survey and assess the assistance needs of countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Since all States of the region are engaged in overall reform of their criminal laws, almost all indicated that assistance would be valued in such areas as sentencing, juvenile offenders, drug-related offences, and environmental and economic criminality. A majority of respondent States noted that information and documentation would be needed on a full range of issues.

69. The Institute participated in the recent joint mission of UNDCP and the World Health Organization to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to exchange views with Government officials and to promote international cooperation in the field of international drug control. The mission sought to assess the extent of the drug problem, to collect information on existing services, to draw up an inventory of needs, and to identify measures for future assistance.

70. The Institute will serve as coordinator of the regional analysis of the results from the European region of the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

71. The Institute will also continue to explore, in cooperation with the Departments of Justice and Communications of Canada and the International Criminal Police Organization, the possibility of expanding the use of an automated information-exchange system to combat crime against movable cultural property.

72. The Institute has continued to develop its scholarship programme so as to provide practitioners and researchers in one country with the opportunity of visiting and discussing issues of common concern with counterparts in another.

4. Information, documentation and publication services

73. In participating in the development of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN), the Institute seeks to ensure that information on documentation, retrievable from the World Criminal Justice Library and available through the network, reaches the appropriate agencies and institutions throughout Europe. In order to facilitate this work, the Institute funds the start-up of network members in various European countries.

74. The listing of the holdings of the library of the Institute has been computerized in order to increase the effectiveness of information retrieval and promote the international exchange of information. The principal publication series of the Institute consists of the reports of meetings and seminars organized or co-organized by it, of European surveys of various criminal justice issues, and of collections of relevant articles. It publishes a research series, entitled Criminal Justice Systems in Europe, which provides a general description of the operations and functions of national criminal justice systems. Each report is updated and reissued, as necessary. Reports have been published on England and Wales, and on Albania. Publication of the next two profiles on Hungary and the Netherlands is forthcoming. Reports on Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine are currently being prepared or planned.

75. The Institute continued publication of its biennial newsletter, reporting relevant developments in international crime prevention and control. Among its features is a listing of "grey literature", available either directly from the authors or from the Institute.

5. Conferences and seminars

76. The Institute co-organized an international meeting entitled "Seminar on fundamental issues regarding the criminal justice system for a nation in transition from a single-party system to a multiparty political system", convened in Slovakia in September 1992.

6. Resources

77. The Institute continued to have only limited resources to carry out its activities. It has a full-time staff of five persons (a director, one senior researcher, two programme officers and an office secretary), and employs one person (a librarian) on a part-time basis.

78. The annual financial resources for operational expenses (provided by the Government of Finland) total approximately US$ 160,000. This is supplemented by an annual voluntary contribution from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, amounting to about US$ 60,000. In addition, Governments have provided funding for specific projects.

E. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

1. Background

79. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), established in 1987, is located at Kampala, and operates under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), with financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its objective is to assist the countries of the African region in formulating policies and programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice within the context of overall plans for national development. It seeks to promote this objective through policy- and problem-oriented research, training, advisory missions to requesting member States, promotion of innovative approaches to crime and delinquency prevention and control, and the establishment of an information network for the African region.

2. Comparative research and policy development

80. The research and policy development activities of the Institute continued to aim at providing a sound empirical basis for the formulation of responsive and effective policies and programmes to minimize crime and delinquency in the region. The Institute initiated an assessment of the requirements of African Governments and continued to elaborate a framework for the collection of reliable data, inter alia, by developing survey-type research tools and conducting policy-oriented studies.

81. Regionally-based research activities during the reporting period included studies on crime, victimization and criminal justice; the harmful impact of new forms and dimensions of criminality; criminal law, procedures and appropriate reforms; and the interrelationship between development and criminality as a basis for policy formulation.

82. The Institute continued to carry out activities on priority issues of the African region. These included the establishment of a stable structure and system at national levels for the regular collection, processing and analysis, as well as the publication and dissemination, of valid and reliable data; the training of middle-level criminal justice personnel at the national level; and the creation of a database on crime, criminal victimization and the administration of justice. The Institute engaged a research adviser who carried out work in the initial stages of the conduct of the African Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice Administration Survey. Data collection began in December 1992.

3. Training

83. The training and human resources development programme of the Institute continued to be geared toward upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice professionals of the African region, with priority being accorded to the training of trainers. Training material

and programmes, designed for different categories of personnel, continued to be developed.

84. The following two human resources development training seminars and one workshop were held: training seminar on planning for prevention of crime and administration of justice in the context of national development planning for French-speaking countries, held at Bujumbura in May 1992; seminar on victims of crime and prevention of victimization in Africa, held at Kampala in July 1992; and training and coordination workshop for African crime, victimization and criminal justice survey held in November 1992.

85. The work programme of the Institute for the period 1992-1993 consisted of the following subprogrammes: management and administration; training and human resources development; policy development and implementation; information and documentation; advisory services to Governments; and joint activities. Under the management and administration subprogramme, the Institute seeks to efficiently administer staff, funds and other resources; ensure the effective and timely implementation of the proposed work plans; mobilize support and funds for its work; and evaluate the progress achieved.

4. Technical cooperation

86. The Institute provided advisory services to requesting countries of the region, to assist in the development and adoption of effective measures to combat criminality, and to improve the observance of human rights in the administration of justice, in line with United Nations norms, guidelines and standards in this field. It also developed a strategy to promote subregional and regional collaboration.

87. Proposals for joint activities have been elaborated and recommended to the Organization of African Unity and the Ford Foundation. Contacts have been made with various agencies in the region in connection with the conduct of the regional survey on crime, victimization and criminal justice in Africa.

5. Information and documentation services

88. The Institute continued its efforts to establish a specialized reference library and to develop a mechanism for sharing and transfering knowledge in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa. However, financial limitations have constrained the acquisition of relevant materials. Other institutes within the programme network, particularly AIC, have been generous in their assistance to the African Institute in this regard.

89. Issues 4, 5 and 6 of the Newsletter of the Institute were published and sent to Governments and to academic institutions and experts. Similarly, reports of seminars and workshops, including the training seminar on combating corruption, economic and organized crime in Africa, held at Kampala in January 1992, as well as those mentioned in paragraph 84 above, were issued as publications 3 to 6 of the Institute and sent to Governments, other crime prevention institutes, academic institutions and experts.

6. Conferences and seminars

90. The Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control and the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC) sponsored the participation of the Director of the African Institute in the Seventh Joint Coordination

Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network held at Dharan.

91. The Institute conducted a series of training seminars, including those mentioned in paragraphs 84 and 89 above, for professionals from various justice-related sectors across Africa.

7. Governing Board

92. The Third Ordinary Meeting of the Governing Board of the Institute was held at Kampala on 4 and 5 May 1992. The Board considered the financial status and fund-raising activities of the Institute and discussed matters relating to its current and projected work programme, its management, administration, operations, the status of host facilities, and staffing. An Extraordinary Meeting of the Governing Board was convened at Addis Ababa in September 1992.

8. Resources

93. In accordance with the Statute of the Institute, its administrative and programme costs are to be defrayed by financial contributions from African Member States.* Member States of the Institute are the Member States of ECA.** At the time of reporting, the number of signatories to the Statute of the Institute was 26.*** Despite vigorous efforts to mobilize support from Member States and to secure payment of the assessed contributions, the status of payment has continued to be unsatisfactory. Since the establishment of the Institute, UNDP has been the major source of funding of operational activities. UNDP funding, as stipulated in the project document, is to continue through December 1993.

94. In order to secure a temporary solution to the need for a more stable financial base for the Institute, the Secretary-General took action in

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*The total amount of the remitted assessed financial contributions of African member States was US$ 66,879.81, against the total amount due of US$ 766,766, for the periods 1989-1990 and 1991-1992. See annexes III and IV of the report of the Secretary-General on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/47/379).

**The membership of ECA consists of: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

***The 26 Member States of ECA that have signed the Statute are: Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. See report of the Secretary-General on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/46/524).

pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991, as reflected in the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/46/77). Taking the 1991 budget of the Institute as a base, the amount of US$ 180,000 from the United Nations regular budget, representing half of the contributions of African Member States, was provided as a grant under section 23 of the proposed programme budget for 1992. In 1992 the salaries of the Director and Deputy Director were defrayed from the grant.

95. The Government of Uganda continued to support the Institute. It provided US$ 173,152.14 for the renovation of the Institute headquarters building during the period 1991-1992, and it is anticipated that a further allocation of US$ 161,233 will be made by the Government for the period 1992-1993 for outstanding rennovation work.

96. The current staffing of the Institute totals 16 posts. There are 4 professional posts and 12 general-service posts. All professional posts, with the exception of one for Administrative and Finance Officer, were filled. The Institute has engaged a temporary Finance Officer while the post is being widely advertised.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATED INSTITUTES

A. Arab Security Studies and Training Centre

1. Background

97. ASSTC was established at Riyadh in 1978 by a decision of the Second Meeting of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers. Both an intergovernmental organization and a specialized regional centre servicing the Arab world, ASSTC operates under the aegis of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers of the League of Arab States and is governed by a Board of Directors headed by the Minister of Interior of Saudi Arabia. ASSTC works in close partnership with the bureaus of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice of the League, carrying out various activities on their behalf.

98. ASSTC serves security organs linked with ministries of the interior, criminal justice institutions and social agencies concerned with crime prevention in the Arab world. Its aims are to provide a scientific basis for Arab countries to benefit from the latest scientific knowledge in crime prevention and criminal justice; to promote Islamic criminal legislation, including its principles and system; to develop professional skills of security personnel through specialized graduate education and training programmes; and to consolidate ties and exchange information and expertise with Arab and non-Arab countries.

99. ASSTC participates in international efforts to prevent crime and victimization, maintain security and peace, promote sustained development, in the context of larger socio-economic and cultural conditions, and foster justice. Its approach is cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary.

2. Comparative research and policy development

100. In its research, policy development and evaluation activities, the Centre has direct consultative access to high-level policy makers and decision makers

in the region. Its research findings are used directly by national and regional agencies.

101. ASSTC has an important role in linking research with decision-making and policy-making. It prepares, designs, implements and supervises research projects and studies on issues of concern to Arab States, selected on the basis of proposals from the ministries of the interior, justice and social welfare, as well as from conferences organized or attended by the Centre, and experts visiting or collaborating with it. Researchers collaborating with the Centre are selected from universities and scientific institutions, using the ASSTC specialized database of experts. To date, 96 research projects and studies have been designed and implemented by 93 experts. Studies on the following four subjects were completed during the reporting period: the impact of women in the workplace on family cohesiveness in Arab countries; the role of the judiciary in crime prevention; alternatives to penal sanctions; and psychological and legal criteria for criminal investigations.

3. Technical and professional training and education

102. ASSTC serves as a cooperating institute in the formulation and implementation of international and regional training strategies, programmes and plans. The highly specialized technical training and education programmes of the Centre, designed to upgrade professional skills and enhance operational performance and strengthen the capacity of criminal justice and security systems, reach senior policy makers and decision makers in the Arab world, and have a direct impact on policy and practice at the national, subregional and regional levels.

103. The Graduate School of Criminal Justice of the International Institute of Higher Studies, established at the Centre in 1983, offers a selection of 10 academic programmes of either one or two years' duration. A two-year master's degree programme is offered in four disciplines: police leadership; crime prevention; forensic sciences; and mental health. Research fellowships and advanced one-year programmes are available in the following areas: Islamic criminal justice; drug control; civil protection and safety; traffic management; criminal investigation; social care in correctional institutions; and design and development of training programmes. In 1992 the Graduate School of Criminal Justice awarded 61 master's degrees and 29 diplomas.

104. The ASSTC Training Institute offers short-term training courses (of three to six weeks' duration) on the police, the judiciary, corrections and social welfare. During 1992, the Training Institute conducted the following training courses: planning mass media programmes in the field of drug control; procedures of gathering information, surveillance and criminal investigation; protection of vital establishments; combating corruption; and security measures.

105. The ASSTC Forensic Science Laboratory provides highly specialized practical courses for forensic science laboratory personnel in the Arab region, supervises forensic training for students of the ASSTC Graduate School of Criminal Justice and trainees of the Training Institute, and implements advanced training in the detection of narcotics and psychotropic drugs. In cooperation with UNDCP, the ASSTC Forensic Science Laboratory continued to serve as a regional training centre for the Arab world, providing training on drug identification to candidates holding a United Nations fellowship. The Laboratory implemented research projects in the utilization of methods of scientific analysis in crime detection and identification of criminals, specializing in

chemistry, biology, serology, forgeries and fingerprint analysis. It utilizes sophisticated techniques and equipment ranging from electron microscopes to an atomic absorption spectrophotometer and laser-based equipment.

106. During 1992, the Laboratory organized training courses on the following topics: use of gas chromotography in medical analysis; detection of narcotics; the crime scene; identification of fingerprints; identification of firearms; and use of the atomic absorber in the analysis of poisonous substances. A study of the impact of pollution on the highways at Riyadh was also undertaken.

107. Collaborative activities with UNDCP included providing assistance in connection with the dissemination and promotion of the use of the United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual: A Guide for Law Enforcement Officials, as well as designing and planning training courses based on the Manual. The Centre, in cooperation with UNDCP, convened and hosted a regional workshop on measures to enhance cooperation between drug law enforcement (customs) and drug control administrators at Riyadh from 5 to 9 December 1992, and similar workshops and training courses are envisaged on law enforcement and drug control.

4. Technical assistance, cooperation and consultative services

108. ASSTC continued to foster Arab regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and has developed its own profile of activities to match the needs of the region. To consolidate technical cooperation activities, the Centre appointed in 1992 a Regional Advisor for the Arab world. The ASSTC Consultancy Bureau, consisting of leading experts, continued to provide advice to the Centre on specific technical questions relating to consultancy services provided by ASSTC to requesting Arab States.

109. ASSTC continued to cooperate with the United Nations, in particular, with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna, and UNDCP. The work programme of ASSTC has been designed to take into account mandates of United Nations legislative bodies in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice and drug control. It continues to work in close cooperation with the apppropriate authorities and officials of the 21 countries of the region in promoting and disseminating United Nations norms, guidelines and standards in both fields.

110. The Centre continued to play a leading role in facilitating global coordination of activities relating to crime prevention and criminal justice at the regional and interregional level, by hosting and convening the annual joint programme coordination meetings, the first of which was held in 1985. It also strengthened collaborative ties with scientific and academic institutions worldwide. A letter of understanding on scientific and technical cooperation has been signed between the Centre and the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

5. Specialized literature, documentation and publication services

111. The ASSTC library maintains extensive and highly specialized facilities, including microfilms, a reader-printer machine, two computers, two printers, and two direct communication devices, one connected with the King Adbul-Aziz City for Science and Technology and the data bank at Riyadh, and the other with the DIALOG information system in the United States.

112. The ASSTC Information Centre maintains several data banks, such as the Arab experts roster, a data bank on laws and regulations in the Arab countries, and a data bank on criminal statistics. It stays on line with various major information systems and databases around the world, providing access to several international databases.

113. The ASSTC Publishing House publishes materials covering the different activities of the Centre, and books that have been translated into Arabic. Periodic publications include: The Arab Journal for Security Sciences; The Arab Journal for Training (biannual); and the ASSTC Journal (monthly), in Arabic and in English. These publications contain scholarly studies and results of empirical research, in addition to reports and news of important meetings and other events. The Centre is in the process of publishing the ISPAC Bulletin, as a collaborative activity with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC).

114. During the reporting period, the ASSTC Publishing House issued 27 books and other material, and 11 strategic studies written by prominent authorities in the Arab world. The Publishing House also published the report of the Seventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting held at Dharan in 1992.

6. Conferences, symposia and public exhibitions

115. Conferences, symposia, expert meetings and public lectures are regularly held under the auspices of the ASSTC Exhibitions Department. It has an ongoing programme series of public education and awareness-raising campaigns, lectures and round-table discussions on various issues.

116. The ASSTC Exhibitions Department organized three permanent exhibitions on the premises and held several periodic exhibitions displaying the latest inventions, equipment and technology used in various fields of security and safety. The following were noteworthy: the Arabic Security Book Exhibition; the Security Equipment Exhibition; and a permanent research projects exhibition displaying research documents, findings, graphs, and types of research and studies implemented.

117. Twelve public lectures were organized in different countries of the region, and the following five conferences and seminars were held: the Seventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting; seminar on criminal statistics (May 1992); seminar on the problems of drug abuse in Arab countries (June 1992); the first meeting of those responsible for training in security agencies in Arab States (June 1992); and the Fifth Coordination Meeting of Research Centres in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Arab World (July 1992).

7. Resources

118. Funding for the Centre derives from the contributions of Arab States. The total 1992 budget amounted to US$ 11,000,000, 25 per cent of which was allocated to staffing, and 75 per cent distributed among the various programmes.

B. Australian Institute of Criminology

1. Background

119. AIC was established by legislation enacted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1971 with the support of the Governments of the six Commonwealth States. The same legislation established a funding agency, the Criminology Research Council. In 1986, the legislation was amended to include the Northern Territory and to make other minor changes in the membership of the Board of Managment. In 1988, the Institute formally became an institute associated with the United Nations.

2. Comparative research and policy formulation

120. The largest AIC programme is that devoted to research and statistics. It comprises 13 subprogrammes, namely: crime prevention; drugs and substance abuse, environmental protection; indigenous and ethnic justice; juvenile justice; law enforcement; sentencing and courts, strategic crime assessment; treatment of offenders; victims; violence; white collar and corporate crime; and women and crime. Many of the individual research projects in the subprogrammes could be described as "comparative", as they involve comparisons between the six States and two mainland territories of Australia, and a small number of projects involve some element of international comparison. All research undertaken by AIC, either initiated by AIC itself or undertaken at the request of other government agencies, is directed towards the improved formulation of criminal justice policy.

121. AIC has recently developed new programmes related to deaths in custody and the prevention of violence. Following the completion of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, AIC established a Monitoring and Research Unit on this subject. This Unit has produced data for the years 1990 and 1991, showing all deaths, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, in police and prison custody in all Australian jurisdictions. AIC has also established a Violence Prevention Unit which operates a clearing-house of relevant information, produces booklets and brochures, and provides training and advice in methods of violence prevention.

122. AIC is carrying out a comparative study of juvenile justice systems in the Asian and Pacific region at the request of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. AIC is also a part of the team led by UNICRI that is studying environmental law enforcement in a number of different nations.

3. Training and technical cooperation

123. AIC organizes many national and international conferences and receives a large number of visitors from the Asian and Pacific region, some of whom engage in private study and study tours. Since 1980, AIC has provided coordination and professional and secretariat support to the annual Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. The twelfth meeting of this conference was recently held at Adelaide, with 17 countries participating. AIC also played an active role in the first South Pacific Meeting of the Heads of Prison Services, held at Suva, Fiji, with 14 countries participating.

124. AIC provided techncial assistance to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The AIC librarian

provided advice on computerized library systems and trained the librarian of UNAFRI in their use. AIC also donated a computer to UNAFRI for use in its library.

4. Information and document services

125. The information and documentation services of AIC consist primarily of its library, which has a collection of approximately 20,000 monographs and receives some 1,000 serial titles. The major part of the library collection is in English, and includes monographs, serials and statistical publications.

126. The AIC library maintains a database of Australian criminological information, known as CINCH - an index of more than 23,000 records of Australian subject-matter relating to crime prevention and criminal justice. It is publicly available in a number of forms on line through the National Library of Australia, on CD-ROM disk, and on diskette for users of personal-computer database software. It is also available in print as part of the Australian criminology information bulletin.

127. AIC, through its membership in and active promotion of UNCJIN, provides an electronic link with a wide range of relevant library and criminal justice agencies. AIC is a founding member of the World Criminal Justice Library Network established in April 1991, and is represented on its Steering Committee.

128. Since the establishment of AIC, its library has promoted cooperation between libraries by organizing regular conferences for criminal justice librarians. The eighth conference was held in April 1992 and attracted participants from most parts of Australia and from New Zealand, Spain and the United States.

5. Conferences and seminars

129. Since late 1991, AIC has conducted 12 national conferences, seven of which have involved international participation. The most significant of these was a national conference on juvenile justice, which sought to identify successful methods of reducing juvenile crime and to assess the effectiveness of the current treatment of juvenile offenders. Another conference focused on Aboriginal justice issues, examining problems associated with Aboriginal people and the criminal justice system. These two conferences were attended by 350 and 480 participants, respectively. Other national conferences focused on white-collar crime, homicide, measurement and research in criminal justice, sexual assault, and crime and the elderly. Over the same period AIC held 10 in-house occasional seminars involving eight speakers from outside Australia.

6. Resources

130. AIC currently has a total of 65 staff members, nearly half of whom have senior academic qualifications. The current annual budget of AIC is approximately 5 million Australian dollars ($A). Approximately $A 4 million of this total is appropriated to AIC by the Commonwealth Government, the remainder being raised by contract research, conference registration fees, royalties, the sale of publications and other consultancies. The Criminology Research Council currently has a budget of approximately $A 400,000 (Australian). Half of this amount is provided by the Commonwealth Government and the remaining half by the States and the Northern Territory, on a per capita basis.

C. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

1. Background

131. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy was established in 1991 at Vancouver as a joint endeavour of the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, Simon Fraser University, and the University of British Columbia. In August 1992, it became a non-profit society under the British Columbia Society Act. It became an associate institute of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in July 1991. The Centre is housed at the University of British Columbia and at the Harbour Centre, Simon Fraser University, together with the secretariat of the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law.

2. Comparative research and policy formulation

132. The Centre conducts studies and makes proposals on the improvement of criminal justice administration and criminal law reform; prepares proposals for the formulation of treaties and other instruments of international cooperation in criminal matters; and undertakes technical cooperation and advisory projects, in cooperation with the United Nations. The Centre is cooperating with the School of Criminology of Simon Fraser University in the conduct of an in-depth study of homicide, involving the examination of homicide statistics, legislation, criminal justice, and social policy in approximately 30 countries.

133. The Centre places particular importance on education and communication, and it is working with its university partners to enhance graduate education in criminal law and criminal justice policy. It has also established, in the field of public education, together with its university partners, the Department of External Affairs and International Trade lecture series. This public lecture series will allow leaders in international criminal justice to present their work and provides a forum for public discussion.

134. The Centre is assembling a multijurisdictional working group to act as a clearing house of comparative research and experiences pertaining to aboriginal justice. The issues of aboriginal self-government and indigenous rights have recently received considerable attention and have highlighted the possibility of establishing parallel systems of justice that draw on aboriginal concepts and values. Part of the work will be to develop an overview of the large number of recent proposals, task forces, inquiries, commissions and recommendations from various Governments and agencies presented in the context of aboriginal systems of justice.

3. Information dissemination

135. The Centre is assisting in the dissemination of the proceedings of the first International Feminist Conference on Women, Law, and Social Control held at Mont Gabriel, Quebec, in July 1991. It is also assisting in the creation of an international network of feminist scholars. The network and accompanying database will provide improved access to information and expand contacts among feminist scholars in the areas of law and crime control.

136. The Centre is preparing a report that will serve as a useful tool to assist non-governmental organizations in participating in criminal justice policy development and evaluation.

4. Meetings and conferences

137. The Centre organized a two-day satellite link-up of the Second Inter-American Conference on the Problems of Fraud and Corruption in Government (RESPONDACON II) held in Febuary 1992. Its purpose was to provide broad dissemination of the danger to democracy of official fraud and corruption, and to permit a free and open interchange on the common issues and problems facing Governments in the western hemisphere.

138. The Centre organized a meeting at Vancouver in March 1992, at which 35 experts from 16 countries considered a draft United Nations manual for practitioners in the field of domestic violence, which is expected to be published during 1993.

139. The Centre, together with the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, held a conference at Vancouver in August 1992 on the reform of evidence at the law courts. It brought together academics, judges, practitioners and experts from various related fields to examine recent developments and reform efforts concerning the field of evidence. The Centre was represented at a number of international meetings, including the International Expert Group Meeting on the Instrumental Use of Children in Criminal Activities, organized by the Government of Italy in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna, and held at Rome from 8 to 10 May 1992.

140. The Centre is planning a second symposium on corrections, building on the work of the Future of Corrections Symposium held at Ottawa in 1991. The second symposium will look at practical applications of possible technical cooperation ventures across jurisdictions. A draft document, which outlines a strategy for excellence in the field of corrections, is intended to serve as a basis for guidance on corrections policy and programmes, as well as for technical cooperation activities in the context of United Nations standards.

5. Cooperative agreements

141. In 1992, the Centre concluded cooperation agreements with AIC, the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which are intended to foster exchanges of personnel and information and joint initiatives.

6. Resources

142. The resources of the Centre come from a mix of public and private sources, from its founders and other contributors. It has obtained grants from the Department of External Affairs and International Trade of Canada and from the Vancouver Foundation.

D. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

1. Background

143. The International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences is a public foundation, founded in September 1972, at Siracusa, by the International Association of Penal Law and the city, province and chamber of commerce of Siracusa, as a non-profit-making, post-graduate, educational and

scientific institution, devoted to studies, research and the advancement of criminal sciences, with particular emphasis on the observance of human rights. It has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as a non-governmental organization in category II, as well as with the Council of Europe. Although a separate entity, the Institute operates under the scientific auspices of the International Association of Penal Law.*

144. The Institute has pursued an active role in assisting the Secretariat in the development of United Nations norms and standards in the field of international and comparative criminal justice and human rights. In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, it has cosponsored 32 conferences, seminars and meetings of experts, and contributed to the elaboration of several major international instruments. An important aspect of the activities of the Institute is enabling the participation of young researchers, particularly from developing countries, with a view to strengthening and supporting criminal justice reform and human rights in all regions of the world.

2. Comparative research and policy formulation

145. The work of the Institute covers a wide range of criminal justice studies, including: international criminal law; comparative criminal law and procedure; national criminal law and procedure; international and regional protection of human rights; criminology and comparative criminology; legal psychology; penology; and criminal justice policy.

146. Through specialized conferences and seminars and educational programmes, the Institute aims at the creation and maintenance of respect for, and promotion and strengthening of, human rights in all aspects of law and criminal justice. Since 1985, the Institute has conducted 14 human-rights training programmes in Arab States, involving 1,452 jurists from 18 Arab States and 1,352 professors from every Arab law school, and published nine books in Arabic.

3. Training and technical cooperation

147. In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Centre for Human Rights, the Institute has assisted the United Nations in the elaboration of a number of international instruments, including: Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; 2/ Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care; 3/ Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order; 4/ and model treaties on the transfer of prisoners, on the transfer of criminal proceedings, on extradition and on the transfer of the enforcement of sentences. It also hosted a meeting of experts that produced the draft convention on the prevention and suppression of torture, the text of which was submitted in February 1978 to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and

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*The International Association of Penal Law was founded at Paris in 1924, its origins being in the International Union of Penal Law founded at Vienna in 1889. It is one of the world's oldest scholarly associations in the criminal justice field. The Institute also has a special cooperation agreement with the Organization of American States.

Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/NGO/213). In July 1992, the Institute, in cooperation with the Secretariat and the Centre for Human Rights, developed and convened the first criminal justice and human rights programme for jurists from the African region.

148. Work currently being undertaken for the consideration of various bodies of the United Nations includes: draft guidelines for states of emergency and derogations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; 5/ draft convention on the suppression of unlawful human experimentation; draft international criminal code; and draft statute for an international criminal tribunal.

149. Activities currently being undertaken by the Institute in cooperation with the Council of Europe include: codification of the European Convention on Inter-State Cooperation in the Penal Field; 6/ a uniform curriculum for teaching the European penal conventions in European universities; and guidelines for the protection of the cultural heritage in Europe (with the participation of the European Parliament).

4. Information and document services

150. As of September 1992, 74 books of Institute proceedings have been published. The records of some of the activities of the Institute have been provided in outside publications.* Others are published in-house by the Institute in the series Quaderni. The Institute has publishing agreements with two major Italian publishing companies at Pavia and Naples. The Superior Council of Judges has published five books of conference proceedings cosponsored by it. Major book publishers in France, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands and the United Nations States have also published some of the proceedings of the Institute.

151. The Institute has translated into Arabic and published the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols,** the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,*** and all United Nations and regional conventions on human rights.

5. Conferences and seminars

152. Since its founding, the Institute has conducted 141 conferences, seminars and meetings of committees of experts with a cumulative participation of over 9,000 persons from 108 countries, among whom were some 3,300 professors from 344 university faculties and specialized institutes. Its conferences of experts are held on subjects of contemporary interest to the international scholarly community, and bring together the world's leading authorities and

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*For example, the Revue internationale de droit pénal and Nouvelles études pénales.

**For the text of the Convention and Protocols, see A/33/417 and the European Treaty Series (Strasbourg, Council of Europe).

***For the text of the Convention, see E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/12/Add.1.

experts in the criminal sciences. International seminars are conducted by the Institute in the form of continuing legal education programmes attended by academics, judges, government officials, lawyers and young law graduates. Fifty-four international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have cosponsored conferences, seminars, and meetings of committees of experts with the Institute.

6. Governing board

153. The governing board of the Institute is an independent 25 member Board of Directors consisting of 25 members, 16 of whom are elected by the governing board of the International Association of Penal Law from internationally renowned scholars, with nine ex officio members including the Rector of the University of Catania and representatives of the regional and local authorities.

7. Resources

154. The local government entities of the Sicilian region are the principal funding sources of the Institute. The Institute draws upon the large pool of experts comprising the members of the International Association of Penal Law, which has 3,000 members and affiliates in 68 countries and 37 national sections.

155. Funding is also obtained from major international foundations, and occasional funding is received from the Ministry of Justice of Italy.

III. JOINT PROGRAMME COORDINATION MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME NETWORK

A. Background

156. The annual joint programme coordination meetings of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network continue to be convened, at no cost to the United Nations, by ASSTC. Appreciation for this was expressed by the Council, in section IV, paragraph 1, of its resolution 1992/22. Eight such meetings have been held to date, the first one having been convened in 1985 at ASSTC headquarters at Riyadh.

157. The coordination meetings have been a valuable asset to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its globally oriented tasks. Over the years, they have provided an important forum in which to discuss matters of direct relevance to the improvement of the process of collaboration, consultation, joint activity and coordination, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, within the programmatic framework of the United Nations. They have assisted coordination in the development, promotion and application of United Nations criminal justice policy in all regions, in accordance with priorities in this field.

158. In line with recommendations made at the Seventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting, informal consultations were held during the first session of the Commission to consider the future course of action in the light of the deliberations of the Commission, with a view toward further discussion at the Eighth Meeting.

B. Eighth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting

159. The Eighth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting was held at Sharja, United Arab Emirates, from 16 to 19 January 1993, at the invitation of the Government of the United Arab Emirates, in cooperation with ASSTC. In line with the practice established at the first session of the Commission, the report of the Eighth Meeting, which raises important questions pertaining to the work of the coordination mechanism, had been submitted for consideration by the Commission at its second session.

160. In accordance with the procedure established at the Seventh Coordination Meeting, the consolidated report on the work of the institutes served as a basis for discussion at the Eighth Meeting.

IV. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

A. Background

161. ISPAC was established at Milan in September 1991, in collaboration with the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, an organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and which serves as the secretariat of the coordinating committee of major non-governmental organizations in the crime field. It was established, in pursuance of the relevant United Nations mandates, in an effort to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation with the professional and scholarly community, and is composed of non-governmental organizations and eminent scholars who advise on matters of international criminal policy. Its first session, held at Milan in September 1991, was attended by over 70 participants from non-governmental organizations and the scientific community. ISPAC established a functional committee on information and a number of technical committees.

B. Activities

1. Research and information

162. Replies to the ISPAC resource questionnaire have been collated and will permit the establishment of a comprehensive database on the programmes of various organizations, especially in priority areas. This information has also been used to supplement the Secretariat survey on this subject. ISPAC will convene a meeting on the proposed world criminal justice library network at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Siracusa in early 1993. Clearing-house services linked to the ISPAC constituency are being developed at the Centro Nazionale at Milan.

2. Meetings

163. ISPAC held its second session at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 September 1992. It has launched an ambitious programme of activities, including a series of international workshops on priority subjects, organized with assistance from the Fondazione Internazionale su Diritto, Società e Economia at Courmayeur. Several of them deal with the response to transnational crime.

164. A preparatory meeting on money-laundering was convened at Courmayeur on 23 and 24 March 1992 to highlight salient issues and plan the programme

for a larger conference to be held in 1993. A meeting of government representatives on the protection of artistic property and cultural patrimony, held at Courmayer from 25 to 27 June 1992, adopted comprehensive recommendations.

165. Two expert meetings were held at Courmayeur from 26 to 28 March 1992 on strategies against international and transnational crime, including the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction.

166. A meeting on criminal law reform and criminal justice policy, held at Courmayeur on 21 and 22 September 1992, also served as a preparatory colloquium for the Ninth Congress.

167. A major international conference on the problems of organized crime and the mafia was sponsored by ISPAC and by the Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale (10-12 December 1992). The Conference was organized in commemoration of victims of the mafia, including the leader of the delegation of Italy to the first session of the Commission. The Conference carried out an analysis of the jurisdictional, legal, criminological, sociological and economic aspects of the phenomenon of mafia-type organized crime in Italy and abroad, and of the responses to it by institutions and by the national and international community.

3. Resources

168. ISPAC is supported by a grant from the Government of Italy designed to strengthen its operational activities. Under statutes adopted in September 1992, the Governing Board of the ISPAC consists of 11 members, including the Head of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and a representative (on a rotating basis) of the United Nations institutes. Two meetings of the Board were held in 1992.

169. The Seventh Joint Programme Coordination Meeting agreed that close links should be maintained with ISPAC. Such links will be facilitated by the fact that the Chairman of the annual coordination meetings, the President of ASSTC, is also a member of the Governing Board of ISPAC. A regular ISPAC bulletin will be issued in cooperation with ASSTC.

V. CONCLUSION

170. The joint annual coordination meetings of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network continue to be the primary practical coordination mechanism. Those meetings have proved valuable to the global coordination effort, facilitating joint programme planning and implementation and promotion of United Nations criminal policy in pursuance of mandated work in this field, particularly in the light of the new programme directives and priorities set by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its excercise of coordination functions.

171. It has to be recognized, though, that while the programme network has, especially in recent years, moved toward and adopted a more integrated perspective and approach, it has thus far not achieved the desirable alignment of programme activities within the framework of the United Nations programme budget and medium-term plan. This can be attributed, in part, to the differences in the respective status, terms of reference, formal agreements, needs

and priorities (often linked to specific grants), as well as resource possibilities and constraints of the institutes in the programme network. On the other hand, the Secretariat, the programmatic reference point and coordinator of activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice to be carried out in all regions, has not been able to bring this about because of its own resource constraints.

172. Ad hoc meetings of the programme network, on a one-to-one and collective basis and apart from the annual coordination meetings, have been held under United Nations or other auspices. Because of the continued paucity of resources, however, the Secretariat has thus far not been in a position to establish a more regularized, formal inter-institute consultation process, aimed at forward-looking joint planning, monitoring and evaluating programme activities and service delivery.

173. At its first session, the Commission identified global coordination (especially involving the network of institutes) as a major objective and a programme priority. The Commission and its secretariat, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, have, in fact, major roles to discharge in fostering consultative, collaborative and concerted action in the crime prevention and criminal justice field, in pursuance of pertinent legislative mandates, especially those of Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, particularly section I, paragraph 1, and section IV, paragraphs 3(e) and 4.

174. In connection with the new, more practically oriented crime prevention and criminal justice programme, attention is drawn to section I, paragraph 1, of Council resolution 1992/22, by which the Council decided that "under the guidance of the Commission, the secretariat should be responsible for facilitating the planning, coordination and implementation of practical activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in close collaboration with Governments and interregional and regional institutes, specialized agencies, funding agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, the activities of which should be promoted in this field".

175. The Commission, by fulfilling its coordinating functions, in reviewing the reports of the institutes and providing policy guidance, can increase the coherence and efficiency of the programme as a whole.

176. The Secretariat, in facilitating the excercise of the coordination functions of the Commission, and in carrying out its own responsibilities in this regard, has a special role to play in guiding, backstopping, monitoring and integrating the activities of, and maintaining the necessary programmatic interfaces among, all the institutes within the programme network. However, with its own resource constraints, the Secretariat has been hampered in this respect.

177. It has to be recognized, also, that individual institutes have their own, unique problems and constraints. In particular, the attention of the Commission is drawn to the financial problems of the institutes in developing countries, in particluar the African and Latin American Institutes. Financial uncertainty has been a major obstacle to their sustained progress and future viability. Their financial base continues to be precarious, and a long-term solution has yet to be found. In the case of the African Institute, which has experienced difficulties in its initial stages of operation, a number of factors have seriously affected its financial status and administration,

particularly the problem of securing agreed financial contributions from African Member States. The Latin American Institute is currently formulating a regional agreement to systematize the contributions of States in its region. Financial constraints have impeded it from extending the necessary assistance, for example, to the Caribbean States.

178. Various activities need to be launched, with an appropriate infrastructure, to meet the increasing requirements of developing countries. These include clearing-house functions to permit the identification of viable policy options, the development, application and evaluation of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and strategies, and personnel exchanges among institutes and between the Secretariat and the institutes, including the secondment of staff.

179. The Council has called for the enhancement of collaborative ties and assistance through mutually supportive partnerships between Member States and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its cooperating institutes. It may be recalled, in this connection, that the Council, in its resolution 1992/22, recommended the promotion of arrangments for various types of exchanges within the programme network, in particular the secondment and exchange of staff.

180. In reviewing the activities which were undertaken by the institutes in the programme network during the period under reveiw, the Commission may wish to consider ways in which the exercise of the coordination funtions entrusted to the Commission and to the Secretariat vis-à-vis the network could be enhanced, and how the resource constraints could be overcome.

Notes

1/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

2/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

3/ Resolution 46/119, annex.

4/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., sect. B.

5/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

6/ Council of Europe, Comprehensive (European) Convention on Inter-State Co-operation in the Penal Field: preliminary draft: 15th Conference of European Ministers of Justice, Oslo, 17-19 June 1986 (Strasbourg, 1986).

Annex

BACKGROUND NOTES ON PROPOSED REAPPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

EL-AUGI, Moustafa, M.A., L.L.D.

Born: 24 December 1929. Nationality: Lebanese.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Lebanon; Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology at the Lebanese University and at the Institute of Judicial Studies, Beirut; author of several volumes on criminology and numerous articles, holding advanced degrees in criminology, penology and prison administration, comparative law and Anglo-American law.

Former member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and of the Board of Directors of the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre; frequent consultant to the United Nations, assisting in the preparations for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, serving also as social defence expert on mission in Africa; United Nations expert in and lecturer on human rights; and representative of Lebanon at many international congresses.

RIOS, Alles da Cruz, M.A., L.L.B.

Born: May 1921. Nationality: Brazilian.

Consultant to the Federal Senate of Brazil; formerly State Secretary of Social Welfare to the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro; social research consultant to, and founder and former President of, the Institute for Economic and Management Development; and lecturer and member of the Board of the Technical Council of the National Commerce Association.

Professor of Criminal Sociology, Sociology of Law and Political Law at the Law College, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; lecturer at a variety of academic institutions; researcher in the fields of, inter alia, social and economic development and criminology; and author of books, articles and essays in national and international journals on education, agrarian reform, urban and rural sociology, and social and economic development.

Member of the Advisory Board of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; former member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; and ad hoc consultant to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna.

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COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: report of the Institute

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*E/CN.15/1993/1.

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I. REGULAR RESEARCH PROGRAMME: RESEARCH PROJECTS AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, mandated the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to undertake action-oriented research, training and technical cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. The core staff of UNICRI currently consists of 25 members,* while approximately 75 international consultants participate in the implementation of its work programme on a regular basis.

3. In the work programme adopted at the third meeting of the Board of Trustees of UNICRI, which took place at Rome from 26 to 28 October 1992, special attention was paid to the priority themes identified by the Commission at its first session. UNICRI activities were thus grouped according to those themes, although provision was made for a certain amount of flexibility in the implementation of the work programme to enable UNICRI to respond to urgent requests of Member States, particularly from developing countries. In addition, it was decided that special attention would be given in 1993 to the following concerns:

(a) Continued diversification of fund-raising strategies with a view to generating additional resources for the regular budget of UNICRI and meeting the ever-growing demand for specific UNICRI projects;

(b) Continued development of UNICRI collaboration with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna;

(c) Further development of collaboration with specialized agencies and other United Nations departments, entities and programmes, in particular the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations International Drug control Programme (UNDCP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

(d) Further development of collaboration with affiliated and associated regional training and research institutes, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC), the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, particularly with reference to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and in preparing for the Ninth Congress;

(e) Strengthening of links with national academic and research structures, in both developed and developing countries, non-governmental organizations and with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council;

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*Also working at the Institute are two Associate Research Officers, one for an initial period of 18 months on a cost-sharing basis with the Government of Switzerland, another seconded by the Ministry of Justice of Japan for a period of two years, as well as an Associate Research Officer from the Research and Planning Unit of the Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for an initial period of 18 months.

(f) Systematic on-the-job as well as externally based training and updating of the professional skills and capacities of the UNICRI staff as required through participation in training and refresher courses, study tours and visits, sabbaticals, secondments (resources permitting) etc.

4. In terms of collaboration within the United Nations system and in particular within the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the main point of reference continues to be the need for UNICRI to work together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, and those emerging from the Commission. Preparatory work will also begin for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and, as in the past, UNICRI will be particularly involved in the organization of the research workshop.

5. UNICRI will continue to collaborate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the implementation of Eighth Congress resolution 10 on the development of criminal justice statistical surveys, 1/ while AIC and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, will continue to cooperate with UNICRI in the implementation of the project entitled "Environmental crime, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development".

6. The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will continue to collaborate with UNICRI in carrying out the agreement concerning juvenile justice in Latin America, which was signed in 1990 with the Inter-American Children's Institute and Defence for Children International. The UNICEF Office of the Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean became the fifth party to this agreement in 1991.

7. UNICRI, along with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the associated regional training and research institutes, will continue in 1993 to explore ways of providing maximum possible scientific support to the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

8. There will be meetings of the Scientific Committee on Drug-related Activities, which was set up by UNICRI and includes representatives of WHO, UNDCP and the Centre for Human Rights. The objectives of the Committee are to assist UNICRI in the planning and implementation of activities and to guarantee full coordination among the United Nations entities active in the field of drug control.

9. UNICRI will collaborate with ILO, WHO, UNDCP and the Centre for Human Rights in following up the international seminar, "Cocaine today: its effects on the individual and society".

10. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutes with which UNICRI collaborates include the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights (at Bangkok), the Council of Europe, Defence for Children International, the International Association of Penal Law, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development, the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, the International Society for Criminology, the International Society of Social Defence and the World Society of Victimology. Project-based collaboration with these and other organizations will continue.

11. At the 11th International Congress on Criminology, to be held at Budapest from 22 to 27 August 1993, UNICRI is planning to organize a panel session on international victimization surveys, at which the results of the 1992 victimization survey will be presented. UNICRI also intends to organize a special workshop on the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in collaboration with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and affiliated and associated regional and cooperating institutes and centres. Staff members will present individual papers on selected topics such as environmental protection, community policing, child abuse, and social change and crime.

12. In 1993, UNICRI will continue to follow a policy of expanding collaboration with academic and research bodies, at both national and international levels. This involves the leading national institutions in developed and developing countries, as well as the principal professional associations operating in criminology and related fields. UNICRI will continue to pursue the policy of hosting visiting fellows.

13. UNICRI will continue to collaborate with the following journals: International Review of Sociology; Revue internationale de criminologie et de police technique; C. J. International, issued by the Office of International Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois at Chicago; Rassegna Italiana di Criminologia; Youth Information Bulletin, issued by the United Nations; and International Legal Practitioner.

14. Collaboration was initiated in 1992 with the International Child Welfare Review and Dimensione dello Sviluppo.

15. UNICRI will continue to examine possible outlets for the publication of information and articles, including, in particular, an article dealing with the victimization surveys.

16. The information contained in the present report are grouped around the following priority themes identified by the Commission at its first session: national and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money-laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment; crime prevention in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality; and efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies.

A. Priority theme A: organized crime, including the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

17. UNICRI continued work on a project on environmental crime, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development, in collaboration with AIC and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations. Consultations were held with the Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and Criminal Law at Freiburg, and a final report is being prepared by UNICRI and AIC.

18. The negative impact of corruption has been pointed out on various occasions, for example at the interregional seminar on corruption held at The Hague from 11 to 15 January 1989. More recently, the manual on practical measures

against corruption, prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to the Eighth Congress, noted that the corrupt activities of public officials can destroy the potential effectiveness of all types of governmental programmes, hinder development, and victimize individuals and groups. Moreover, it pointed out that corruption can affect the working of the criminal justice system and undermine principles of equity and fairness and, in the long run, give rise to injustice. The project, "Anti-corruption strategies", aims at gathering appropriate information on corruption scenarios and anti-corruption strategies, analysing them, describing the results and assembling a register of experts. The resulting report will form a curriculum for future training courses. An initial interregional seminar will be held at the end of the second year of the project for a restricted group of key persons, mainly from developing countries, who will either be heads of law enforcement agencies dealing with the problems of corruption, or policy advisers at either the administrative or legislative level. The key persons will thereafter be involved, in collaboration with UNICRI, in the dissemination of know-how and expertise on a national level through a series of training courses to take place in their respective countries.

19. The steering committee established by the working group on the follow-up to the international seminar, "Cocaine today: its effects on the individual and society", held its second meeting in March 1992 (with the participation of representatives from the Centre for Human Rights, UNDCP, UNICRI, WHO, the European Communities and the Government of Italy. During the meeting, five projects were submitted and approved, and UNICRI was entrusted with the task of acting as coordinator of the activities and secretariat to the steering Committee. The following two projects will be implemented by UNICRI: Comparative study for the standardization of the indicators and the methodologies of toxicological analysis in the field of cocaine abuse; and cocaine markets and law enforcement. The first-named project has been divided into two parallel subprojects, as follows:

(a) Evaluation and standardization of analytical methods for comparative analysis of illicit cocaine samples. In a restricted expert meeting, including a representative of UNDCP, held in June 1992, the international experts and laboratories to be included in the project were selected, and methodologies and data-collection tools were discussed;

(b) Epidemiological survey on cocaine abuse based on the analysis of metabolites found in hair. During the above-mentioned expert meeting, the international experts on hair analysis who will participate in the project were selected. These experts were requested to provide a report on the methodologies applied and the validity of the tests used, as well as on the strategies adopted to obtain the hair samples from donors and solutions to possible technical, ethical and legal problems. A review of literature was carried out, and the reports were discussed in an international meeting held at the beginning of December 1992.

20. The project proposal has been prepared and revised, with the aim of producing a report on the interaction between law enforcers and cocaine traffickers both nationally and locally. The material for the report is being collected using the following sources: background reports on national drugs legislation and policy; interviews with users, traffickers and enforcers; and selected case-studies on the interaction between trafficking and enforcement. The study is currently based in five countries, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom, and local researchers have been selected in each country.

B. Priority theme B: urban, juvenile and violent criminality

21. Two projects were initiated with the Research Institute of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation, entitled "Latent crime in Russia" and "Urban crime". For the first project, activities have included the collection of victimization data. A draft report has been prepared and approved by the authorities of the Russian Federation.

22. For the project on urban crime, a research team from the Russian Federation has prepared material for the first stage of the work, including information on crime rates, juvenile delinquency and violent crime, and the opinions of Moscow residents on the danger of crime in the city. These data, together with the UNICRI publication, International Bibliography on Urban Crime Prevention, were presented to a meeting held at Rome in June and July 1992, at which project-related material and the organization of work for the next two years were also discussed.

23. A meeting between the authorities of the Russian Federation and UNICRI was held in Moscow on 8 and 9 October 1992 to discuss the report on the survey of migration processes and crime in Moscow. A questionnaire was discussed and adopted, and the next meeting has been set for May 1993.

24. A project proposal was prepared on "Police training in the prevention and control of drug abuse and related phenomena: a comparative study in 10 countries". The countries involved are Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States of America. Experts in each country will prepare national reports.

25. An international comparative study on child abuse is designed to illustrate the situation concerning child abuse and the protection of the child in selected European countries, describing official and non-official responses to the problem in each country, as well as trying to place child abuse in a more general social and legal context. Research will focus on the following points of comparison: the situation in each country on the basis of five independent variables (gross national product, level of education, level of illiteracy, educational institutions and the demographic curve); an estimate of the extent of child abuse; and the level and types of prevention and protection against child abuse.

26. Another area of interest to UNICRI is that of domestic violence, which is not an easy subject to tackle since it involves a wide variety of subjects and human conditions and often strong and particular relationships between the victim and offender. This problem is worldwide and not peculiar to any one race, class or social condition. Cultural prejudices and economic dependence of the victim encourage the perpetration of various forms of violence, and the death of female children, the murder of widows and the mutilation of children for economic purposes are still accepted in many countries. Research into this subject will help to expose the problem. Thus the project, "Violence in the family: an international bibliography", aims at collecting references for the creation of a data bank and analysing the data collected.

27. Community-based prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency* is a comparative project involving Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United

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*A project to be carried out by Tadashi Moriyama, visiting fellow to UNICRI.

States, aimed at collecting research papers and books on issues relating to community policing and statistical data on the crime rate in selected communities in order to create a standardized index. There will also be an analysis of the results of victim surveys, including data on the fear of crime among the people in communities in which community policing is implemented. A quantitative comparative study will be carried out on community policing in selected countries, including a meta-analysis (for example by utilizing crime rates in each community) as well as, if possible, an evaluation of each programme.

28. The pilot project, "The role of women in drug abuse prevention education in Mediterranean countries", will focus on the preparation of a preventive strategy. The project will be divided into two phases. The first phase, lasting 18 months, will focus on the collection of data and national reports, as well as on an analysis, and the gathering of suggestions and indications. This will be followed by a second phase, which will involve the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, at a national level, of a concrete project. A preparatory three-day working group meeting was organized by UNICRI in February 1993.

C. Priority theme C: administration of justice

29. With regard to the preparatory work for the Ninth Congress, the Commission, in draft resolution III adopted at its first session, 2/ approved the holding of action-oriented research and demonstration workshops related to the topics of the Congress, as part of the programme of the Congress, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for consideration by the Commission, including proposals for the workshops in cooperation with interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. UNICRI will explore and develop both the strategy and the concrete modus operandi of its involvement in the preparations for the Ninth Congress, while participating in preparatory activities, including interregional working groups and meetings, upon request and within the limits of available financial resources.

30. In the course of coordination meetings held with the participation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, UNICRI, and the affiliated and associated regional and cooperating institutes and centres, the following possible topics for the workshops were identified: development and policy use of international criminal justice information (United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems and international victimization surveys); criminal justice and environmental protection; massmedia in crime prevention; and computerization and management of the criminal justice system.

31. Outlines for the above-mentioned topics were prepared for discussion at the coordination meeting hosted by ASSTC in January 1993. UNICRI prepared the outlines for the first two topics.

32. UNICRI, in cooperation with the United Nations, continued work aimed at the preparation of a global report on crime and justice, in accordance with the proposals made at the Planning Meeting on the Development of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Programme (E/CN.15/1992/CRP.2). Activities included an expert group meeting, held in June 1992, which reviewed the design of the questionnaire for the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1986-1990) and proposals for data analysis and dissemination, with a view to strengthening the

clearing-house functions of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme. The global report will be made available as a publication.

33. The UNICRI publication, Alternative Policing Styles, was completed. It consists of the following three parts: conceptual and analytical issues; examples of alternative styles; and cross-cultural perspectives.

34. The UNICRI publication, Criminology in Africa, which forms part of the series, Criminology in the Developing World, will be available in the first half of 1993.

35. The 1992 international victimization survey has been carried out in more than 30 countries, with the financial assistance and support of the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Netherlands. With the financial assistance of the Ministry of the Interior of Italy, UNICRI, in connection with the victimization survey, organized the International Conference, "Understanding crime: experiences of crime and crime control", held at Rome from 18 to 20 November 1992.

36. A survey resulting from the 1991 project, "Promoting victimization surveys in developing countries", was implemented in Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. Other developing countries, in particular Argentina, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, have now become involved in this project. Pilot projects were carried out in South Africa and Tunisia. The questionnaire has been translated into local languages, a sample of about 1,000 respondents per country have been selected, and local staff have been trained in data collection and processing. The final reports of the national surveys will be presented at a forthcoming conference and published thereafter.

37. Work will commence in 1993 on the project, "Testing theories using international victimization surveys", the main purpose of which is as follows: to explore the possibility of testing certain macrocriminological theories by utilizing international victimization survey data to review literature on criminological theories and theory testing, in order to identify the criminological theories suitable for testing by means of such data; to identify the dependent variables; to identify the major concepts, as well as operationalized independent variables, of each criminological theory; to construct models which show how dependent and independent variables are related; and to test the theories by statistical analysis.

38. National reports were received from Canada, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Sweden and United Kingdom for the project, "Pathways of management of mentally ill offenders in the criminal justice system". Preparation of summary papers of national reports for publication has been initiated. Contact has been established with the Ministry of Justice of Italy in order to explore the possibility of obtaining financial assistance for this project to cover its next stage, which includes empirical research to be carried out in forensic psychiatric institutions.

39. Negotiations between UNICRI and the Research and Planning Unit of the Home Office of the United Kingdom resulted in an agreement to cofinance a survey on probation systems and services in 1993.

40. A project on evaluation techniques applied to correctional treatment will commence in 1993 in order to review related literature, summarize the ideas (including problems and techniques), and provide practitioners who are not

familiar with scientific methodology with information on such evaluation techniques without overcomplicated technical terminology.

II. TRAINING

A. Priority theme B: urban, juvenile and violent criminality

41. The agreement with the Government of Italy for the project, "Training of trainers in drug abuse prevention activities for police officers", was finalized, and the preparatory phase of the project was initiated in March 1992. Five two-week courses were held by the end of the year.

42. In May 1992, UNICRI prepared a working paper on possible training programmes for social workers in Morocco. Funding possibilities are being explored.

43. UNICRI concluded its pilot project, "School prevention security: an educational project on drug abuse prevention among pre-teenagers". This involved the training of 25 police officers and prevention courses in five pilot schools covering approximately 700 students. A final report was presented to the sponsor, the Ministry of the Interior of Italy, in June 1992.

B. Priority theme C: administration of justice

44. Funding for a training project, "Training of judicial personnel in Chad: proficiency courses for experienced judges and accelerated courses for clerks of justice", is being sought.

45. Within the training component of the UNICRI programme, special emphasis is given to training in research methodology as a sine qua non for the development of research capacities in developing countries. UNICRI efforts to develop organized training in research methodology fall within the mandate of UNICRI. In addition, this activity promotes human resource development, which is considered to be of crucial importance to the process of sustainable global development. The proposed Second Interregional Training Course in Research Methodology for Criminologists from Developing Countries is a continuation of the UNICRI experience with the First Interregional Training Course in Research Methodology in Criminal Justice held at Rome from 30 September to 11 October 1991 with participants from Brazil, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Priority theme B: urban, juvenile and violent criminality

46. UNICRI has drawn up a pilot project, "Drug abuse prevention in Hungarian schools", for which funds have been pledged by the Directorate for Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy. Experts from Hungary, selected by the Ministry of Education, were engaged to collect the data necessary for the feasibility study. Two experts met with UNICRI staff, decided on the selection and adaptation of materials, and structured a detailed agenda for the training of the expert team.

47. An agreement has been reached with the UNICEF office at Yangon to develop a project, "Reformation of the juvenile justice system in Myanmar", in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 3/ and other United Nations juvenile justice instruments, and in relation to children in especially difficult circumstances. An innovative fund-raising campaign was launched by UNICRI - the auctioning of art objects donated by Italian antique dealers, in the course of 14 weekly television programmes broadcast between November 1991 and February 1992. Meetings were held between UNICRI and government authorities at Yangon in July 1992. Discussions were also held with the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights at Bangkok. The project document has been finalized and implementation should begin at Yangon in early 1993.

B. Priority theme C: administration of justice

48. The possibility of securing the funds necessary for the completion of the project, "Social rehabilitation and economic development at El Katta Prison Farm in Egypt", was still being explored.

49. During the first session of the Commission, the delegation of China approached UNICRI with a request to explore the possibility of organizing and conducting a seminar on development and use of criminal justice information for the monitoring and evaluation of the operation of the justice system in China. UNICRI will undertake an exploratory mission in May 1993 to discuss future cooperation, to become acquainted with the particular problems and needs relating to the development of the criminal justice system, including monitoring and evaluation, and to identify the structure and organizational requirements of the proposed seminar.

IV. PUBLICATION, LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

50. The updating of the computer cataloguing system of the library continued. In response to requests from various countries, bibliographical reference lists have been prepared for dissemination. UNICRI now subscribes to the DIALOG network in the United States. On-line research is thus possible through the various data banks made available by that network. UNICRI offers DIALOG connections and photocopying services for a fee and bibliographical searches free of charge.

51. Letters have been sent out with the aim of collecting crime and criminal justice statistics and criminal procedure codes from as many countries as possible. Responses to these requests has been slow, but some material has been forthcoming, most significantly from some of the newly emerging democracies in Eastern Europe.

52. The UNICRI mailing list has been drastically reduced (from 2,000 to 700 entries focusing mainly on developing and least developed countries), in accordance with the current UNICRI policy of selling copies of publications whenever possible. The administration of the mailing list is now under the control of the library, and the work has been facilitated by the acquisition of a computer specifically for this purpose, which will also be connected to the computer network set up for the clearing-house and used for the insertion of library catalogue data.

53. The Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre (DACC) has joined, as an advisory centre, the experts group of the European Prevention Assessment System, a

network of documentation centres for the collection and diffusion of data on prevention policies and methodologies, promoted by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) within the framework of the European Drug Monitoring Centre. UNICRI participated in a meeting at Brussels, with representatives of the 12 member States of the European Communities, the advisory bodies and CEC, during which it was decided that in order to increase the role of each participating centre and guarantee stability and continuity within the network, each centre would be provided with a grant. DACC has been requested to join the network.

54. In April, DACC joined the activities of the working group on European "grey literature" promoted by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN). A meeting was held at Geneva, with the participation of CAN, the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse, UNESCO and representatives of the European Communities, in order to discuss the project for the establishment of a common European database on grey literature. The Directorate General for Alcohol and Drug Abuse of the Ministry of Health of Italy has been officially designated a collaborating centre by the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse, and DACC will be the body responsible for carrying out the proposed activities.

55. A publication entitled European Issues on Drug Abuse, containing a collection of instruments and texts adopted by the European Communities on drug abuse and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), prepared in English, French and Italian by DACC, was distributed by UNICRI at the VIII International Conference on AIDS held at Amsterdam from 19 to 24 July 1992.

56. During the period under review, UNICRI published the following two studies: Development and Crime: An Exploratory Study in Yugoslavia; and Del Revés al Derecho: la Condicion Jurídica de la Infancia en América Latina, produced jointly with UNICEF and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Notes

1/ Eighth United Nation Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

2 Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10 (E/1992/30), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex, of 20 November 1989.